

INTRODUCTION

Through the passage of S.F. 2319 of the 1994 session of the 75th General Assembly of Iowa, a community grant fund was established and put under the control of the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) to make awards to cities and counties in support of their efforts to prevent juvenile crime. Administration of this grant program receives oversight from both the Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council and the Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council.

Key Features of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant Fund

The goals of this program could be summarized as follows:

- To provide incentives for local governments and community leaders to take an active role in the planning and funding of juvenile crime prevention initiatives.
- To support collaborations of community leaders, local officials and practitioners as they identify their needs and implement community-specific approaches to reduce juvenile crime.

A major assumption behind these goals is the belief that the most meaningful solutions to juvenile crime can best be identified and achieved at the community level through the collective work of all community stakeholders. This program does not prescribe specific juvenile crime prevention programs or approaches; rather, it provides funding to locally-developed plans that flow from the experience, assessments, and priorities of local agencies and key leaders and that fit with the service systems and initiatives that have evolved within communities in unique ways over the years. Many of the programs across the state, however, have similar features.

The enabling statute describes a number of features that are to be consistent from one community to another:

- **Collaborating for Community-wide Consensus:** Applicants for support from this program are to establish community-wide consensus regarding the use of program funds
- **Assessment and Priority Areas:** Community decisions on how to direct the use of funds from this program are meant to be based on an assessment of juvenile crime prevention needs and existing resources. Communities are expected to target support from this program to those areas they have prioritized as most in need of change or additional resources.
- **Comprehensiveness:** Plans and services provided through this program are meant to be supportive of a broad-based plan that addresses juvenile crime from a multi-agency, holistic perspective.

- **Flexibility of Services:** Services provided to youth, families, and the communities through funding from this program are to be accessible and responsive to the needs of those receiving them.

Later in this report, information about the communities that are receiving funding from this program is presented in a format that responds to the program features outlined above. In addition, community-specific information on the impact of these communities' efforts is included.

Community Planning and Prevention Activities

Each participating city or county has developed its own team of officials and community leaders to carry out their plan to reduce juvenile crime. Collaborative efforts have been developed or enhanced that involve:

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| • City Governments | • Universities |
| • County Governments | • Hospitals and Health Practitioners |
| • Schools | • Businesses |
| • Juvenile Court Officials | • State Legislators |
| • Community-Based Corrections | • Law Enforcement Agencies |
| • DHS Local Offices | • Churches |
| • Local Parks & Recreation Departments | • Public Libraries |
| • Private Service Agencies | • others |

Of particular interest may be the extent to which funding and activities for this program are being coordinated with other state and local initiatives to avoid duplications and fill resource gaps identified locally. Although each community has developed a different governance structure for this program, many are developing similar connections between the planning and administration of this program and their **Decategorization** initiatives. Similarly, a number of communities designated as **Innovation Zones**, and more recently **Comprehensive Strategy Sites** and **Empowerment Areas**, are coordinating their planning activities with the planning for this program. The application kit prepared by CJJP has historically encouraged communities to take advantage of existing community-wide collaborations to plan for the use of these funds. In addition to Decategorization, Innovation Zone, Comprehensive Strategy, and Empowerment Area initiatives, other community-wide planning groups are also finding ways of adapting their efforts to be actively involved in the community grant fund program (e.g. **S.A.F.E. Communities**, **Substance Abuse Councils**, **School-based Youth Service Programs** and others).

In each community, project funds support a variety of services and activities coordinated around the goal of juvenile crime prevention. The following are examples of activities identified by communities as needing development or enhancement to meet local needs:

- Community Planning Coalitions (all sites)
- Police-School Liaison
- Violence Prevention Education
- Youth Leadership Programs
- Parenting Education
- Substance Abuse Prevention/Education
- Employment/Community Service Training
- After-School Educational Activities
- Mentoring
- Neighborhood Empowerment Projects
- Truancy Monitoring
- Recreational/Leisure time Opportunities
- Life Skills Education Programs
- School Based Youth Services
- Other

History and Status of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant Fund

A state appropriation of \$1.8 million was combined with a federally funded delinquency prevention grant program (about \$200,000 from the U.S. Department of Justice Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs). Twenty-two communities received grant funding during the first year through a competitive application process guided by Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 428-4, and criteria developed jointly by CJJP and the Iowa Department of Human Services.

The 1995 session of the 76th General Assembly of Iowa continued the Community Grant Fund with another appropriation of \$1.8 million. The allocation, again combined with federal funds, was used to award extension grants to 21 communities in order to continue essential services during the summer months. Applicants then applied to receive funding for the remainder of SFY96. Twenty-six grants were awarded in October (21 continuation communities and five new communities).

In 1996, \$1.6 million, allocated by the 77th General Assembly of Iowa, along with federal funds, was distributed to 19 communities throughout the state. Also in 1996, CJJP contracted with Jeff Jensen, Associate Professor at the University of Iowa, who conducted an overview evaluation and issued a report titled, An Evaluation of Iowa's Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant Fund Program. In 1997, the 78th General Assembly of Iowa allocated another \$1.6 million which, when combined with federal funds, was distributed to 27 communities throughout the state (19 continuation communities and eight new communities).

In 1998, the legislature again allocated \$1.6 million which, when combined with federal funds, was distributed to 27 communities throughout the state (23 continuation programs and four new programs).

Since the inception of the Community Grant Fund, CJJP has provided technical assistance to each of the communities. This assistance has covered a variety of topics including evaluation, cultural competency, gender specific programming, promising approaches, application procedures, community mobilization, risk/resource assessment, and performance measures.

The enabling law for the Community Grant Fund, Iowa Code section 232.190, contained a sunset provision that would have ended the program on June 30, 1998. This section of the code was amended by the legislature in 1998 to remove the sunset provision and strengthen the administration of the program. These changes included:

- Involvement of the Departments of Education, Human Services, Public Health and Public Safety, and the Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse to advise the CJJP on the use of these funds.
- A limit of three consecutive years that grant applicants may receive funding.
- The establishment of rules that progressively increase the amount of match to those applicants in the second and third years of funding.
- An increase of the area that the local match may be drawn from.
- A requirement that applicants specify the geographical boundaries of the program sites.
- A requirement that funds from this program will be used in a manner consistent with the human investment strategy of the state.
- A requirement that CJJP establish performance measures for this program through a process that involves state and local officials and agencies and requires that grant recipients report progress of their activities related to statewide performance measures.

Assessing Progress and Measuring Impact

As mandated by the legislature in 1998, CJJP has begun the process of establishing performance measures for the Community Grant Fund Program. The law now requires CJJP, with the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, to provide potential applicants for grant funding with information describing performance measures for the program. It also calls for the establishment of a program monitoring system that requires communities to report information with which to measure program performance.

The CJJP held an informational ICN meeting for all grant recipients to inform them about the new requirement and solicit input. A basic performance measure structure has been recommended by CJJP. Currently, CJJP is in the process of working with the communities at the individual project level, to create program specific formats that comply with statewide performance measures.

The CJJP is also working on the state level to include other departments as the new law mandates. The Departments of Education, Public Health, Public Safety, and the Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse are now required to advise CJJP on grant application selection criteria and performance measures. A workgroup made up of representatives from these agencies has been formed to meet the new criteria.

Evaluating the performance of the different projects is not a new issue for CJJP. As was pointed out in An Evaluation of Iowa's Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant Fund Program, Jensen, 1996, outcome evaluations of prevention programs are typically complicated due to there often being only long-term impacts associated with a given project's goals and activities. An additional complicating factor is the extent to which the planning and resources

from this program are being blended with those of other programs to support coordinated and comprehensive community initiatives. This type of program coordination clearly is desired and is being promoted across systems at local, state and federal levels. The extent to which direction and funding from this program have added to communities' abilities to coordinate their activities should perhaps be considered one of the program's strongest and most successful features. However, another outcome from such a flexible use of these funds is an increased difficulty in assessing its impact in isolation from other community initiatives and services. The difficulty in describing or isolating this program's impact from that of other community activities varies from one community to the next.

Many examples have surfaced that indicate very positive impacts resulting from activities supported with these funds. Decreasing arrest rates have been reported, school attendance improvements have been documented, reductions in various forms of at-risk behavior have been noted, youth assets are being increased, and a wide variety of positive and constructive youth and parent behaviors have been supported. Each community has its own story to tell regarding the impact of these funds. The remainder of this report consists of descriptions of participating communities' goals and efforts and their impact.

Ankeny Family Advocacy Project

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

In 1994, the City of Ankeny involved law enforcement, school officials, human and social service agencies, elected officials, citizens, the Ankeny Ministerial Association, and the Ankeny Chamber of Commerce in efforts to assess risk factors for delinquency in their community. The City of Ankeny, the legal applicant, contracts with Ankeny Schools to coordinate and facilitate the program. The Prevention Policy Board (PPB) has been instrumental in building community awareness of the Ankeny Family Advocacy Project (AFAP) through joint prevention activities and publicity in their respective organizations. Representative agencies from the PPB including the Ankeny Police Department, Ankeny School District, Batten Foundation, Iowa State University, and Fifth Judicial District contributed substantial cash and in-kind match funds to programs offered through AFAP. Local cash match commitments have continued to increase with each passing year of the program.

Many of the key leaders represented on the PPB also serve on community planning groups including: Ankeny Substance Abuse Project (Safe and Drug Free Schools, SAFE Coalition, Drug Free Zones), Ankeny Industrial and Development Corp., United Way Action Council, and the Community Education Advisory Council.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Juvenile crime rates and data from the Ankeny School District were used to assess risk and protective factors. In the second, third and fourth year of funding, the community used the Communities That Care model to further identify risk and protective factors and to guide program design. The risk assessment was reevaluated each year with modifications made as needed. The risk factors prioritized during the fourth year and that continue to be addressed by the community are family conflict and management problems; friends who engage in problem behaviors; and lack of commitment to school.

The community established several prevention goals and program priorities including: 1) provide in-home family counseling, 2) create bonds among family members; 3) establish clear standards against problem behavior; 4) promote commitment to school; 5) reduce truancy; and 6) promote bonding to community, schools, and families.

Comprehensiveness

The Ankeny Family Advocacy Project (AFAP) includes programs such as a Gang Prevention Education Series, a Teens Against Cigarettes Program, an All Young Adult Alcohol Education Program, in-home family counseling, a truancy reduction program and informal probation of first time juvenile offenders. During the fourth year the community added the new program "Community Resource Program" The AFAP Coordinator works half-time at the Police Department to provide follow-up contacts, referral services, and crisis counseling to youth and families dealing with juvenile delinquency, youth runaway situations, and domestic violence.

Flexibility of Services

The Coordinator of AFAP continues to serve as the central point from which program and service development, implementation and monitoring take place. The AFAP Coordinator position is a critical link in the viability of prevention and intervention services and the coordination of community organizations.

AFAP also serves as a brokering agent with professional counseling agencies (i.e. Des Moines Child and Adolescent Guidance, EFR - Student/ Employee Assistance Program and Lutheran Social Service) to create a local pool of counseling services. The goal is to provide affordable services locally, to enhance the consistency of services, and to build local partnerships in providing community-based counseling services.

The Juvenile Court Truancy Liaison Program is a multifaceted service designed to address truancy/attendance problems and juvenile delinquent behavior. The Truancy Program has a positive impact on both short-term and chronic truancy situations. During year four, the program is focusing on elementary age youth. The Truancy Officer provides in-home service to youth and families experiencing school-related problems that may interfere with a child's success in school.

The Juvenile Court Liaison Service is a community-based program that provides an immediate response and consequences to juveniles engaging in delinquent behavior. Youth with first time offenses are given the opportunity to participate in informal probation agreements, restitution and community service.

The Community Resource Program is a cooperative arrangement between the Ankeny Police Department, Ankeny Community Schools and the AFAP. The AFAP Coordinator will serve as the Community Resource Specialist in the Police Department. She will coordinate the delivery of community services, facilitate referrals for service, and provide crisis counseling and advocacy with youth, adults and families.

AFAP directs the involvement of youth, parents and the community in prevention programs such as DUI Young Adult Alcohol Education Program, Teens Against Cigarettes, Smoking Prevention Program and Parent University.

Impact

The AFAP responded to community needs through coordination with community agencies in the design and implementation of community specific primary and secondary prevention programs.

Extensive community awareness of programs is made available through the Hawklane Newsletter which publishes AFAP information. Literature is now on display at Ankeny Police Department and Neveln Community Resource Center. The newsletter has been distributed to approximately 15,000-18,000 residents in the community.

The attendance for Parent University was down, but the evaluations reveal that 80% of the participants rated the event as being excellent. Parent University was well-publicized in the local media and in distributions at local schools. The Youth Speak Out session was

well attended. Guidance staff from Northview Middle School were key players in recruiting youth and distributing flyers.

The Truancy Reduction Program provided in-home services to youth and families experiencing school-related problems. A total of 48 youth participated in the Truancy Reduction Program (carry-over from previous quarters makes the total 54 due to ongoing attendance problems). Overall, 39 participants were deemed as being successful and the statistics reveal an 81% reduction in the truancy rate among youth participating in the Truancy Reduction Program. With youth that were just beginning to show truancy patterns, the program showed a 90% reduction in truancy behaviors. Among chronically truant youth there was a 20% reduction in truancy rates. The availability of a quick response impacted on youth directly by minimizing their perception that staying out of school was a viable option.

The Juvenile Court Liaison Service provided community-based diversion opportunities to 265 youth in lieu of referral to Juvenile Court. A total of 25 youth were referred to the Ankeny Juvenile Justice Council (AJJC) and 1 youth was referred to House Diversion Services at the Ankeny Police Department. Since the inception of the project there has been a 40% reduction in annual filings of delinquency and CINA petitions from Ankeny. In addition, there has been an 80% reduction in the number of delinquency referrals for official action with Juvenile Court.

The Community Resource Specialist received a total of 427 referrals during the grant year. Underage possession of alcohol accounted for 157 referrals; “other criminal offense” accounted for 171 referrals; the number of juveniles reported missing accounted for 19 referrals; domestic/abusive disturbances accounted for 62 referrals; mental health cases accounted for 16 referrals; and underage use of tobacco accounted for 2 referrals.

The Family Counseling Program assisted youth and families in dealing more effectively with personal, relationship, family and school-related problems. The program served 55 client families. An instrument measuring a family’s perceived change in their situation showed that 73% of the families experienced “some change to “extensive change” in their family situation following the counseling services. A client satisfaction survey revealed that 70% of the families experienced excellent counseling service that assisted them in dealing more effectively with their problems.

The Young Adult Alcohol Education Program served 150 first time offenders. Youth under the age of 18 who were cited for possession of alcohol or other drugs were referred to Juvenile Court Services and given the opportunity to participate in the DUI diversion program. The recidivism rate was 2%. The DUI Program had 127 referrals (the name of the program has been changed to ADAPT – Adolescent Drug and Alcohol Prevention Training). A total of 15 youth were referred to Reality Education Alcohol Prevention (REAP). REAP is a program for youth with second time alcohol offenses.

The other components had impact on their identified risk factor but in less direct ways. Approximately 400 students participated in the Teens Against Cigarettes presentations. A total of 106 students were surveyed and almost all ranked the program number one in

providing more information about tobacco than other resources (i.e. parents (15%, teachers (36%), peers (1%).

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	41,626	45,194
Continuation	14,948	9,275
1995-96	29,000	58,048
1996-97	43,859	58,732
1997-98	26,100	70,200
1998-99	24,700	79,687
 1998-99 Funding Recipients	 AWARD	 MATCH
Ankeny Schools	24,700	72,187
Project Coordinator		7,500
TOTAL	\$24,700	\$79,687

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Boone County Healthy Futures

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Boone County Board of supervisors is committed to working in a collaborative effort with Juvenile Court Services, DHS, city councils, and community groups in order to reduce crime and juvenile delinquency. The goal of this grant is to reduce the identified risk factors by establishing a Healthy Futures Coalition to intervene with mothers and newborns at risk. The coalition is made up of the Boone County Hospital, McFarland Clinic, Integra Health, Boone County CARES, Home Care Services of Boone County Hospital, Doran Clinic, DHS, and other community groups. These organizations, along with the Boone County Human Services council, the Crime and Prevention Policy Board, the Boone County Prevention office, the Story County Healthy Futures program, and the juvenile court, were consulted in the planning of this program. Boone County subcontracts with the Youth and Family Counseling Center of Boone County to implement the project and to coordinate services provided by each Healthy Futures Coalition member.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The risk assessment process included the following steps: (1) an extensive review of the literature on prevention programs, (2) interviews with key county members, and (3) a review of annual reports and statistical analysis of national, state, and county organizations. Collectively, these steps have provided an adequate assessment of Boone County's overall awareness and readiness in regards to primary juvenile prevention services, as well as the risk factors to be addressed by Healthy Futures.

The research overwhelmingly supports the importance of a prenatal/postnatal program in empowering families in the areas of personal growth, understanding child development, learning positive parenting practices, seeking quality health care, and becoming creative problem solvers and critical thinkers. The first years of a child's life are critical to the child's development throughout life.

The percentage of low birth weight infants (5.8% in 1995) is a concern. One reason for the high percentage is that Boone County is experiencing a steady and persistent rise in teen pregnancy. Other risk factors are child abuse and infant mortality rates. The gaps in the resources available to reduce the risks identified by the PPB were apparent. There was no risk assessment of potential preterm deliveries. There was no program or resource to assist the pregnant mother in reducing the risk faced by her current situation.

Comprehensiveness

Healthy Futures will create a countywide prenatal/postnatal program for all families and for children up to the age of three. Special efforts will be made to work with minority populations (less than 1% of the population) by translating brochures/materials and hiring bilingual staff whenever possible. The purpose of this program is to focus on child abuse prevention, medical care for the pregnant mother and child, child development, and support to help family achieve greater self-sufficiency.

Flexibility of Services

Staff persons from the participating agencies work together to promote quality prenatal/postnatal care through the following measures: (1) a systematic medical-based screening to identify individual families' social, emotional, and physical needs; (2) countywide home visitation; (3) coordination of other professional health and social services; and (4) continuous follow-up until the child is three years old.

Every woman is offered a brochure and an explanation of the Healthy Futures Program at her initial prenatal visit to a participating clinic. There she is given the opportunity to fill out a medical-based screening. Those women whose responses indicate a high level of risk are contacted within ten days. A woman whose responses indicate a lower level of risk is invited to accept a visit by a nurse at her 16th week of pregnancy. The nurses continue to offer medical services and support, if needed, during the pregnancy and they also refer women to the HF Coordinator when they see social, emotional, physical, and intellectual needs that cannot be met by medical treatment alone. The HF Coordinator uses home visits to encourage and support women as they continue to receive prenatal care and to help them become as self-sufficient as possible before the birth of their child. Women may choose to join HF at any time during their pregnancy and may access HF later in their pregnancy.

Postnatal visits are used to encourage and guide new parents in creating conditions that will give the child the best chance of healthy development. HF staff provide parents with information about child development, positive parenting techniques, countywide resources, and health and safety tips. Home visits, telephone conversations, and other communication continues throughout the preschool years.

Impact

During its first year, 201 women were informed about the program. Of the 115 who completed the questionnaire, 79 screened true for risk. Twenty-two women received at least one prenatal visit, eighteen women received at least one postpartum visit, and four women received at least one of both visits. Twenty-five women who screened true for risk (and one woman who did not) received services from a Family Development Specialist. Staff made 186 contacts and logged 256 hours.

For FY98, a total of 43 babies were born to HF participants. Of those 43, only one was preterm, while none were low birth weight. A total of 92 babies were born to non-HF participants. Of those 92, four were preterm and three were low birth weight.

History Of Funding

1997-98

AWARD

35,000

MATCH

19,324

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Carroll County Juvenile Crime Prevention Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Carroll County Board of Supervisors has worked with their Prevention Policy Board (PPB) to initiate countywide prevention programs for high-risk youth. Initially, several community leaders from the Board of Supervisors, local schools, and the Region XII Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit collaborated to identify ways to reduce delinquency in their communities. The County Board of Supervisors, the legal applicant, contracts with Area XII to coordinate and facilitate the program. The County supports a number of programs. Most of the match funds come from the organizations themselves by providing the coordination, administrative support, program supplies, operating expenses of running the program, etc. Another portion comes from the cities, who desire to have the program in their community and related organizations within the community who are willing to contribute. A small portion of the matching funds comes from the funds allocated to organizations and schools by the county to provide drug-free proactive programs. Match funds have been increasing each year and more than cover the required 25% match.

Over 36 programs have been funded, implemented or planned through the Juvenile Justice Program or spurred from the original program. Most of these programs are still going today, whether or not they receive grant funds, because of volunteers, concerned citizens, community leaders, local organizations, businesses, teachers, participants, etc.

Members of the PPB and the Hospital worked in conjunction with the Iowa Department of Public Health and the Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse last year to become a SAFE community. The SAFE Committee works in conjunction with the PPB in preparing community surveys, as well as evaluation programs. The PPB also works closely with the Decategorization Project regarding current and future programs and future funding.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The Prevention Policy Board examined census data provided by Iowa State University and found evidence supporting the presence of several risk factors in Carroll County. Additional risk factors were based on the experiences of professionals involved in the planning process. These factors included: 1) availability of drugs; 2) community laws and norms favorable toward drug use; 3) poverty; 4) family history of antisocial behavior; 5) family management problems; 6) academic failure beginning in elementary school; 7) lack of commitment to school; 8) friends who engage in problem behavior 9) liver cirrhosis death statistics; and 10) unsupervised time for young children.

In response to these risk factors, the Carroll County prevention planning team established the following goals: 1) expand the network of community and county organizations, businesses and residents; 2) to create a support network between children, parents, and schools; 3) to facilitate bonding of children with parents and other adults; 4) to provide and assist communities in educating and providing drug-free alternative programs and activities for children and their families and peers; 5) to seek funding sources for current

and proposed programs to enable programs to be self-sufficient and ongoing; 6) to continue updating evaluation methods.

Comprehensiveness

The Carroll County program includes programs such as information dissemination and community mobilization, Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) , Adventure/Challenge Course Program, Life Skills Classes, After School, Weekend and Summer Programs, Fun Friends, and Youth Leadership Training Program.

The PPB assists in coordinating and overseeing the many individual community programs throughout the county.

Flexibility of Services

The Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) supports 14 volunteers who work 20 hours per week with children around the County. RSVP and the FGP continue to collaborate with Head Start to provide additional care and support to young children in the pre-school program. Foster grandparents continue to work in three elementary schools.

The Adventure/Challenge Course program is made available to youth in at-risk situations and their families. This course fosters family strengths and communication skills.

The Life Skills class is offered to 15 students age 11-17. The Program provides life skills and social skills training, in addition to tutoring, to students who feel they need additional help in school. Students who have exhibited problem behavior may be recommend for this class by teachers, juvenile court officers, or parents.

The After School, Weekend, and Summer Programs in Coon Rapids, Manning and Glidden provide supervised activities for elementary and middle school children from 3:30 - 5:30 pm. The programs target latchkey children, however the programs are open to all children who want to participate.

The Breda Rec Program involved youth from Breda, Auburn, Wall Lake, Arcadia, Lidderdale, Lanesboro, Carroll, Halbur, Templeton, and the surrounding areas. Programs include sports camps, the library reading program and other organized activities.

Fun Friends pairs a girl or boy from a single-parent family with an adult female or male volunteer. A professional in the program matches the volunteer's qualities with the needs of a child.

The Youth Leadership Program brings motivational speakers to schools around Carroll County for the empowerment of youth. High School age youth are then challenged to become volunteers to younger children in their community.

Impact

The Carroll County Juvenile Justice Programs provided healthy activities for an estimated 2,162 children during the 1995-1996 grant season. This figure does not include the large number of youth volunteers that teach tennis and life skills to younger children. The figure also does not include the large number of children that continue to be served by programs previously funded by the grant but that have found other funding sources or that continue to be maintained by volunteers.

The Foster Grandparent Program targeted the risk factors of lack of commitment to school and academic failure beginning in elementary school by providing tutoring to over 700 elementary school students. All of the children who answered the survey question said the Grandparent helped to improve their schoolwork. All of the parents who answered the question also felt that their children's work had improved due to the Grandparents. One teacher commented that one of her student's parents did not speak English very well and the FGP helped to improve the student's spelling scores from 60% to 100%.

The Fun Friends Program also targets a family history of high-risk behavior and favorable parental attitudes and involvement in problem behavior by pairing children of single-family households with an adult volunteer that has similar interests. Adult volunteers spend a minimum of one hour a week with their fun friend. In 1998, volunteers provided 516.25 face to face hours to children in the program. Fun Friends currently has 11 matches with 10 children awaiting matches. There are a total of 14 adult volunteers.

The After School Programs in Glidden, Coon Rapids and Manning help to reduce delinquent activity which occurs between 3:30 and 5:30 pm; it teaches children to appreciate a drug-free life and gives less-fortunate children the opportunity to participate in activities they normally could not afford. Over 120 children used the tutoring program at Coon Rapids-Bayard Schools. In a survey of teachers, 56 of the 120 participants improved their grades by a lot in at least one subject, and 102 students improved their grades at least some (out of a scale of: a lot, some, a little, no improvement). Teachers at Coon Rapids-Bayard feel that some of the participants would be failing without this program.

Students participating in the Coon Rapids after-school tutoring program have been tutored in the areas of reading, spelling, science, math, English, social studies, and band. Efforts center on re-mediation, homework completion, and maintenance skills. A number of students have been served in 3rd through 8th grade. Over 90 students and parent chaperones participated in DARE Night at the I-Cubs baseball game. An open computer lab was made available to students and their parents during the evening hours over a two week period. Thirty hours of student and adult contact were logged by the instructor.

The students participating in the Glidden-Ralston after-school program began a Travel Buddies program. This involved sending a stuffed animal with someone who was traveling somewhere. The Travel Buddies that have returned traveled to both coasts of

the United States and as far as Costa Rica, Mexico, and Canada. Daily activities include such things as origami, making friendship bracelets, rain sticks, and candle holders. Students also enjoy playing basketball, computer games, and board games.

The Manning after-school program has a total enrollment of 74 children. The program provides structured recreational activities (games, arts, crafts, etc.) in a supervised, drug-free environment. Responses to a survey sent home with children were very positive and demonstrated that identified risk factors are being properly addressed by the program.

The City of Templeton registered 36 children ages 5-11 to take summer swimming lessons. Parents also signed up 46 children to participate in the Summer Recreation Program. This program offers such activities as golf, tennis, volleyball, batting practice, and “Arts in the Park.”

A Leadership Program was designed to assist youth in developing their knowledge, skills, and talents to create opportunities for themselves and others. Students participate in a variety of games, activities, and structured experiences to teach them how to make a contribution regardless of the roles they play in their organizations, groups, and teams. Forty students chose to attend another training session to be mentors to younger students.

“Bridges” is a 1st grade project. Over 300 families in Carroll County have been reached through this enrichment project. Families report turning off the television and spending more time together interacting in provided activities.

The Breda Summer Recreation Program served nearly 200 children. The Story Hour and Summer camps were very successful. Children in pre-school up through the 9th grade are involved in the programs offered. In addition to regular activities offered, a Junior Golf Clinic was held. Children seem to be gaining self-esteem, confidence, and an ability to handle losing.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	64,161	21,560
Continuation	16,040	4,010
1995-96	44,000	29,526
1996-97	60,040	40,886
1997-98	59,266	44,182
1998-99	59,266	50,499.40

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
RSVP	21,716	15,313
Fun Friends	7,500	7,500
Area XII	3,500	2,754
Coon Rapids/Bayard After School/Summer	5,000	4,830
Manning After School/Weekend/Summer	5,000	10,995.30
Glidden/Ralston After School	4,995	2,745
Region XII Life Skills	3,000	
Breda Summer Recreation Director	1,000	2,000
Templeton	750	750
Tracker	2,100	
TOTAL	\$59,266	\$50,499.40

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Carter Lake Juvenile Crime Prevention Program -- Prevention in Action

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Initial crime prevention planning efforts began at the Family Resource Center at the Carter Lake Elementary School. Citizens, law enforcement, school officials, human service professionals, and elected officials were included in the planning process. It was reported that people involved in the planning process initially had negative feelings about the likelihood of new prevention funding because so many programs had come and gone in the past. The many demands on the city budget and the considerable anxiety about whether inter-agency collaboration would actually lose money for the community was a barrier for this community.

The city of Carter Lake is the applicant for the Crime Prevention grant. The City has two full time employees dedicated to this project. The City of Carter Lake and Pottawattamie County Decategorization Program provide matching funds. For FY98 the City allocated \$34,683 from its general budget in hard-dollar match. DECAT awarded \$11,744 to the project. The match represented 63% of the budget. The continued increase in match funding by the City demonstrates the community's commitment to continue and enhance Prevention In Action's community-wide, comprehensive prevention services and activities.

The PPB works closely with the Carter Lake Community Resource Center (CLCRC). Some of the agencies who participate on the PPB are also members of the CLCRC. This dual affiliation facilitates networking and collaboration for the provision of services and programming. Two other groups with which the PPB is coordinated include the Pottawattamie County Decategorization Oversight Committee and the Project Summer Teens sponsored by the Council Bluffs Mayor's Task Force and the United Way of the Midlands.

Tracy Meis became the new director of Prevention In Action in May 1998 after a committee comprised of Carter Lake citizens, members of area agencies, and members of the PPB interviewed applicants.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The planning team used Iowa Census information, Pottawattamie County juvenile court records, school data, Carter Lake Police statistics and a Carter Lake Community Needs Survey to identify risk factors in their community. The team identified the following factors: 1) low community attachment 2) lack of parental supervision after school and during the summer; 3) frequent school or residential moves; 4) poverty; 5) social and economic isolation due to geography; 6) favorable parental attitudes toward antisocial behavior; 7) lack of commitment to school; and 8) high unemployment.

Through reassessment, the PPB determined that the risk factors of the community's identity (confusion which leads to disorganization), low attachment and economic deprivation continue to impact upon the community.

Comprehensiveness

The Prevention In Action program focuses on increasing youth involvement in pro-social activities as well as adult involvement in community-wide prevention efforts. The major components of the Prevention In Action program are Youth Leaders, Inside Carter Lake-community newsletter, adult education and enrichment classes, community prevention activities, *Peace Builders*, and the Neighborhood Watch Program.

Flexibility of Services

The Youth Leaders Program allows students grades 7-12 the opportunity to plan, organize, and implement activities and events within the Carter Lake community in which all Carter Lake youths may participate. This gives the youth a clearer sense of self and their relationship to the community as well as providing them the opportunity to model this community relationship for other youth. This program is a primary prevention program focusing on building a community of health and well being for everyone. In March 1998, The Prevention in Action program added an Early Youth Leaders Program targeted at sixth graders. The Early Youth Leaders Program is used as a recruiting tool by introducing sixth graders to the group.

Inside Carter Lake, the community newsletter, is distributed by bulk mail to every resident in Carter Lake, totaling 1,344 residents. Along with residential distribution, *Inside Carter Lake* is also distributed to approximately 50 city and county agencies that serve the Carter Lake area. Currently, *Inside Carter Lake* is free to all recipients.

Community education and enrichment classes have been offered regularly to Carter Lake residents since the spring of 1995. A community-wide survey was completed in the fall of 1994 to assess the community's interests in the classes and to determine which classes they would like to see offered. The community's interests were reassessed before the summer of 1997.

Another component of the Prevention In Action Program is the community-wide prevention activities. These activities serve as a means to increase the community's awareness and encourage a prevention approach as well as give the community the opportunity to participate in pro-social activities.

The Neighborhood Watch Program is establishing Neighborhood Watches in all of the neighborhoods.

Staff, students, and parents use the *Peace Builders* curriculum to create a safe, caring environment for everyone. It was established at the Carter Lake Elementary School in the fall of 1995. The Prevention In Action Coordinator and Elementary Guidance Counselor provide classroom instruction to teach vocabulary and concepts. Classroom teachers and building staff are trained to reinforce concepts. It is hoped that these tools which develop skills for pro-social interactions, such as communication and problem solving, will transfer from school to home to community, thereby increasing neighborhood attachment and reducing community disorganization.

Impact

The Youth Leaders Program continues to grow. Thirty-five youth have been trained in youth leader skills since implementation in October 1994. The Youth Leaders have held 144 meetings. The youth also are involved in community service projects. The Youth Leaders have served almost 2000 hours of community service in the Carter Lake Community. In 1998, six youth became members of the Early Youth Leaders Program.

The Carter Lake Police Department reported in 1997 that the community has experienced a 28% decrease in juvenile criminal mischief acts, a 50% decrease in runaways and a 20% decrease in juvenile burglaries since the implementation of the program. The cost for replacing school windows due to vandalism in 1996 was \$765.50, which is a dramatic decrease from the previous years of \$4,758.34 and \$3,000 in 1994. The PPB attributes the decrease of these acts to the Prevention In Action's ability to bring the problems to the community's attention and offer positive solutions along with the increase of pro-social activities for the youths.

Before the newsletter was introduced, the city had no other means of community-wide communication other than the two metro papers. *Inside Carter Lake*, the community newsletter, began as a monthly eight-page newsletter has since grown to a twenty-four page monthly publication. The growth of the newsletter can be attributed to the many organizations and the city utilizing its value, depending on its means of wide spread communication and submitting more relevant information.

Community Education and Enrichment Classes have been offered regularly to Carter Lake residents since the spring of 1995. Prevention In Action program has offered 41 education and personal enrichment classes with a total of 447 participants. Through night courses offered by Iowa Western Community College, nine community members have been working towards their GED during the 1997-98 school year. Also, twelve community members completed a three-week computer class in June of 1998.

The Neighborhood Watch Program Committee held 7 community-wide meetings with 104 community residents participating, representing 35 neighborhoods in the community. The residents are now in the process of initiating specific Neighborhood Watch meetings inside their own neighborhoods with local law enforcement and the Prevention in Action Program.

The *Peace Builders* curriculum has continued to grow. During the 1995-96 school year, 351 elementary students were involved in the implementation of the Curriculum and participated in events associated with the program. Currently there are 410 students involved in the program. An incentive program, sponsored by the Youth Leaders, was developed that allows the students an opportunity to collect points for positive behavior and redeem points for prizes. Students redeemed 1,226 point cards during the 1996-97 school year.

Other Progress In Action programs implemented to foster community mobilization are the Carter Lake Welcome Wagon, the Community Christmas Basket Project, and the Carter Lake Festival and Parade, which was attended by 500 community members.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	54,363	18,125
Continuation	13,590	3,401
1995-96	38,000	28,877
1996-97	44,805	31,566
1997-98	27,539	46,427
1998-99	17,943	42,928
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
City of Carter Lake	17,943	42,928
TOTAL	\$17,943	\$42,928

Key Contact: Tracy Meis
Carter Lake Community Resource Center
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Carter Lake, IA 51510
(712) 347-6006

Cedar Rapids Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Community Corrections Improvement Association is the applicant for the crime prevention grant for the City of Cedar Rapids. This organization was created to bridge the gap between the needs and resources of community based corrections and the state of Iowa. Matching funds are provided by the Community Corrections Improvement Association, the Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, The Hawkeye Area Chapter, Boy Scouts of America and the Cedar Rapids Community School District.

Support for the programs and services in this prevention effort has been evidenced by the increase in the number of VISTA volunteers assigned to the program (6). The Linn County Decategorization Project voiced support for this program as it enhances the prevention focus of the Decat Plan. A 28E Agreement has been entered into between the City of Cedar Rapids, the Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, the Community Corrections Improvement Association and the S.A.F.E. Coalition of Cedar Rapids. The agreement was developed to establish mutual cooperation between the entities to develop positive youth and neighborhood development programs that are mutually beneficial and are in the best interest of the Cedar Rapids community.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The risk assessments were conducted on two levels. The first level included neighborhood surveys while the second level was a county-side assessment and evaluation of Linn County. The risk factors identified as a result of local assessment efforts included: 1) low neighborhood attachment; 2) early and persistent anti-social behavior; 3) friends who engage in problem behavior; 4) favorable attitudes of peers toward the problem behavior.

Comprehensiveness

The Community Corrections Improvement Association has overseen four prevention programs reaching a wide variety of youth in diverse settings: The Youth Leadership Program (YLP), Afterschool program, All City Drum Corps program and the NEIGHBORS Coalition Discretionary Fund.

Flexibility of Services

The Youth Leadership Program's mission is to enable selected pre-teen youth to choose positive opportunities and activities that promote personal growth and community leadership. The program is designed to promote youth development through experiential learning. The goal of this program is to take a proactive approach to direct these youth towards a lifetime of meaningful work and responsible citizenship. A new class of 40 is selected for participation each year. The program begins with a summer retreat that focuses on team building and leadership skills. Following the retreat, a six-week leadership program is scheduled - 20 hours of structured time each week. The youth continue to be involved with YLP for the next seven years.

After school groups are held on a weekly basis. Large group activities are scheduled on a regular basis, including school vacation and holiday periods, to expose them to opportunities available in their community. There is a parenting component that provides structured programming and interaction with all family members.

The All-City Drum Corp is a marching unit that involves youngsters ages 3-17. A portion of each practice time is used to involve the young people in discussions and experiences dealing with substance abuse, gang prevention, household responsibilities, developing allowances, dealing with angry feelings, cross-cultural fellowships, use of the library and computer center, etc. The program is designed to support young people who are burdened at an early age with responsibility for self and family.

NEIGHBORS provides ongoing assistance for continued development of neighborhood associations and increasing activities of these groups. Through the discretionary fund, projects throughout the city are funded such as a computer night once a week at a local school, an annual Thanksgiving breakfast hosted in 4 neighborhoods, urban gardening, etc.

Impact

Youth Leadership Program members have given back 182 hours to the community through service. The YWCA has selected the Youth Leadership Program as the Outstanding Supporter of Uptown Kids Preschool and Child Care Program.

All-City Drum Corps - Approximately 281 youngsters from several different neighborhood schools were registered and participated in practice and performances. Over the past year, 92 adults volunteered 9,238 hours of service to help the Drum Corps.

NEIGHBORS – Members tutored over 250 students both during and after school. Thirty-two residents of a youth shelter completed a 6-week self-esteem workshop. Twenty-eight residents participated in the “Reach for the Stars” summer reading program.

The after-school programming includes many program goals. Some examples of these goals are: Healthy Lifestyles, Environmental Education, Career Alternatives, Conflict-Resolution, Appropriate Role Models, Community Stewardship, and Positive Use of Free Time.

The Family Fun Night is planned four times a year to promote positive family interaction and networking among parents.

History Of Funding

	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	200,000	134,105
Continuation	69,945	23,995
1995-96	134,000	122,074
1996-97	198,945	190,160
1997-98	100,000	270,065
1998-99	100,000	333,905.59

1998-99 Funding Recipients

	AWARD	MATCH
Cedar Rapids Community Schools	17,811.20	3,433.80
All City Drum Corps	5,000	54,232
Youth Leadership Program	52,818.89	188,539.64
Neighbors United	6,600	18,625
ECI SAFE	8,800	30,268
TOTAL	\$100,000	\$333,905.59

Key Contact: Gerald Hinzman
951 29th Avenue, SW
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404
(319) 398-3675

The City of Centerville – Strengthening Centerville’s Families

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
City of Centerville	41,700	10,425
TOTAL	\$41,700	\$10,425

Summary of First Year Plans

The Centerville SAFE Committee, the city council, the Department of Human Services, and the Centerville schools have teamed up to address three major needs of the community: 1) increasing community support for youth programming in the summers and after school; 2) increasing the mentorship support of the community for youth, and 3) increasing the effectiveness of schools and the Department of Human Services in working with underachieving and/or socially challenged pre-adolescents. In order to meet these goals, a full-time city recreation director and other staff will be hired. Also, the “Trifocal Program” is to be established. This innovative program has an emphasis in bringing teachers, students, parents, and mentors together – one student at a time – to work on behaviors causing underachievement.

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Centerville, IA 52544
(515) 437-4224

***NOTE: This community and three others described in this report are just over halfway through their first year of funding for the activities described. The information provided for these communities is not as extensive as it is for the other communities that have received multiple years of funding.**

City of Clinton Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Community Project Communities that Care

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The applicant for this grant is the City of Clinton. The project has expanded beyond the confines of Clinton to include greater Clinton and Jackson Counties, however the City of Clinton has continued to act as the primary grantee for the program. The Clinton Substance Abuse Council, in partnership with the local DECAT project, is responsible for grant management and administering all program components.

Matching funds are provided by the City of Clinton, the City of Comanche, the Don Rey Foundation, the Substance Abuse Council, DECAT and many community partners. Local commitment to this project exceeds \$150,000.

The crime prevention program is not a stand alone initiative; instead, its a part of a much larger community wide effort, the Gateway 2000 Innovation Zone. The FAST program and CTC Adventure Zone (see below) are critical components of Clinton's array of services and the comprehensive system.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The City of Clinton contracted with a faculty member at Drake University to conduct a comprehensive assessment of risk and protective factors in their community. The assessment identified the following risk factors: 1) family management problems; 2) availability of drugs; 3) friends who engage in problem behaviors; 4) family history of high risk behaviors; and 5) early display of antisocial behaviors, particularly in school.

The results of the risk assessment led the PPB to focus program efforts on primary prevention for elementary children. The Board examined several national programs for elementary children. Following this review the PPB decided to use prevention funding to implement the Families and Schools Together Program (FAST).

Comprehensiveness

The Clinton program components include the Families and Schools Together Program (FAST) and the Communities That Care (CTC) Adventure Zone summer program. The FAST program and the CTC program are seen as promising approaches to address Clinton's targeted risk factors. The programs draw from the collaborative partners and provide the framework to empower families and provide active intervention at the first signs of risk factor influences. Both programs began as pilots at two sites in 1994. As of June 1997, the 8 week FAST program had been offered 16 times at nine sites and the CTC summer program was at six sites with the capacity of 850 youth. The programs operate across a two county area in nine different school districts.

Flexibility of Services

The FAST program and the CTC summer program offer flexible service delivery features that allow for adaptation from site to site, while maintaining the integrity of the program.

FAST - Referrals from teachers, principals, guidance counselors, and other social service providers are used to determine program eligibility. Participating families are visited by the FAST coordinator and invited to join the 8-week program. The entire family must agree to participate.

The CTC Adventure Zone targets at-risk children in grades K-5. The program provides nine weeks of structured recreation with a prevention emphasis.

Impact

Since implementation the FAST program will have served 169 at-risk families. Seventy seven percent (77%) of families receiving a home visit attended at least one session. Eighty six percent (86%) of enrolled families complete the eight-week programming. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of the families enrolled in the program report they have independently sought additional community services as a direct result of their involvement with the FAST program.

The Communities That Care Adventure Zone summer program started in two sites and has expanded to six sites. In the past two years 895 children have been served. Parents have ranked social skill development and personal growth as two of the program's strongest components. On a 1 to 5 scale, parents rated the program's schedule as 4.7, the sites as 4.5, the activities as 4.6, the educational impact as 4.4, the social impact as 4.4, the personal impact as 4.5, and the staff as 4.4.

Eight five (85%) of parents agree or strongly agree that the summer program provided opportunities for children that otherwise would not have been available. Ninety percent (90%) of parents agree or strongly agree that the summer program reduced family stress by providing positive activities for children. Ninety two percent (92%) of parents agree or strongly agree that the summer program provided valuable skills for children as well as a variety of leisure activities.

History Of Funding

	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	81,459	32,843
Continuation	26,588	8,865
1995-96	49,000	34,000
1996-97	75,580	131,024
1997-98	75,588	131,024
1998-99	75,588	167,047

1998-99 Funding Recipients

FAST Program Staff
FAST Team Members
Grant Management
CTC Summer Program
TOTAL

AWARD	MATCH
31,000	38,000
25,000	14,040
8,500	6,500
	18,500
\$75,588	\$131,024

Key Contact: Sally Schroeder
215 S. 6th Ave, Suite 32
Clinton, IA 52732
(319) 242-5340

Eldora Juvenile Crime Prevention Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Youth, parents, elected officials, school personnel, law enforcement and human service agencies were represented in prevention program planning stages in Eldora. A Community Task Force reviewed community concerns and identified strategies necessary to involve youth in positive and pro-social activities. The City of Eldora is the applicant.

Match funding is provided by the City of Eldora, Eldora - New Providence Schools, Home Connection (School-Based Youth Services), Corporate and Individual contributors.

The purposes and goals of this program are consistent with those of the following multi-agency planning teams and community-wide planning groups including: The Home Connection Policy Council, The Hardin County DECAT Advisory Council, Citizens Concerned for Families, The Hardin County Multi-Disciplinary Team and Eldora Area Economic Development Council. Many of the key leaders on the PPB Board are members and leaders on the councils listed above.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The following risk factors for delinquency were identified: 1) availability of illegal drugs; 2) low neighborhood attachment and community organization; 3) poverty; 4) family management problems; 5) family history of antisocial behavior; 6) favorable parental attitudes toward antisocial behavior; 7) early and persistent problems at school; 8) academic failure beginning in elementary school; 9) lack of commitment to school; 10) rebellious attitude; 11) friends who behave in problem behaviors; and 12) early initiation of problem behaviors.

Comprehensiveness

The Providing Activities for Community Kids Program (PACK) was implemented to decrease delinquent activity by increasing positive leisure and recreational options through community, family and peer support. Many sports and outdoor activities were funded such as roller hockey, soccer, basketball, flag football, swimming, science center visits, canoeing, fishing, golf, tennis, and a "Greenbelt Festival".

Flexibility of Services

All youth attending school in the Eldora-New Providence School District can participate in PACK.

Impact

The success of the PACK program is indicated by the number high risk students involved, the number of community youth participating, high levels of parental involvement, community volunteerism, positive feedback from parents, youth and high school mentors. Many high school volunteers wished that PACK existed when they were younger.

During the past three years, between 65% and 85% of students in each grade level, grades 5-8 has participated in PACK activities. In 1996 alone, 118 youth participants were identified as being at-risk. Twenty-six scholarships for activity fees were granted. High school age mentors assisted in coaching and refereeing activities. Twenty-five percent of high school age mentors were at-risk youth themselves.

Forty-seven children participated in the scavenger hunt offered at the end of the summer program.

A flag football team was formed. Seventy-seven children participated, including 31 children considered to be at-risk and 11 children on scholarship. A fun run was held with 27 children participating.

A special PACK trip was planned to the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls. Twenty-two children participated in going to the UNI football game. Another PACK special was offered where children had an opportunity to visit Pine Lake Wildlife Club. Thirty-four children participated, including 20 who were considered to be at-risk.

A two-day basketball camp and clinic served 97 boys and girls. Thirty-six of these children were considered at-risk. A new wrestling club attracted 26 children, 16 of which were considered at-risk.

A total of 54 children participated in golf, 16 of which were considered at-risk. Twenty – six children participated in the tennis program. Of these children, 6 were considered at-risk. Fourteen different baseball, softball, and t-ball teams were formed consisting of a total of over 161 children.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	9,459	10,546
Continuation	1,650	918
1995-96	10,000	242
1996-97	11,082	6,304
1997-98	20,000	17,857
1998-99	20,000	23,072
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
City of Eldora	20,000	23,072
TOTAL	\$20,000	\$23,072

Key Contact: Glen Dole
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(515) 858-2393

Fort Dodge Delinquency Prevention Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Fort Dodge had begun the process of community assessment to define risk factors for youth prior to receiving prevention funding. A series of meetings held over a 15 month period involved more than 60 people and included community residents, law enforcement, human service providers, city council members, community leaders and clergy. The City of Fort Dodge is the applicant for this funding. Subcontracts are made with Urban Visions and Domestic/Sexual Assault Outreach Center (D/SAOC).

Match funds are provided through Urban Visions (United Methodist Church Commission on Race and Religion and United Way funds) and D/SAOC (Western County Supervisors, United Way, the Deardorf Foundation, Emergency Shelter Grant funds, VOCA and the Iowa Utilities Program)

The activities of the programs funded through the JJCP grant have increased alternative support for community wide juvenile crime prevention initiatives as evidenced by the participation of community groups and individuals in fund raising activities. D/SAOC recently raised over \$10,000 at a cake auction; Urban Visions raised \$75,000 for the purchase and renovation of their center.

In collaboration with other agencies and in review of the various needs assessments completed, programs have been developed and are in the planning stages to provide a comprehensive delinquency prevention program. The Community Action Network (CAN) provides human services needs including crime prevention.

During the first year of the JJCP grant the development and implementation of the strategies, Urban Visions, Inc., D/SAOC and Webster County Health Care applied for and received a Family Preservation Support Service Grant from the Department of Human Services. In 1995 Fort Dodge was selected as a model site for the Youth and Family Violence Prevention Initiative. Staff from D/SAOC, Urban Visions, Inc. and the City sat on the steering committee for this effort. Members of the Prevention Policy Board were also involved in various components of the needs and services assessment.

The Director of D/SAOC and Urban Visions as well as the Assistant Director of Community Development are actively involved with other organizations addressing juvenile crime prevention initiatives which allows for coordination and consistency between the groups who participated in developing a comprehensive approach to juvenile crime prevention. Participation includes involvement on the boards or on the steering committees of the school based youth services program, the family preservation grant, youth violence task force through ISU Extension, Human Services Providers, decategorization oversight committee, Innovation Zone Coordinating Committee and the Governor's Task Force on Youth Violence.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Census information and the Fort Dodge Schools Discipline Action Plan were used to assess risk and protective factors. Data assessing juvenile crime rates, economic rankings, and unemployment rates were also examined. A community forum was held to discuss risk factors and identify protective measures that might be used in prevention programs.

Risk factors identified by the planning team included: 1) availability of drugs; 2) community laws and norms favorable to drug use and crime; 3) low neighborhood attachment; 4) poverty; 5) family history of antisocial behavior; 6) family conflict; 7) domestic violence observed by children; 8) early and persistent problem behavior; 9) academic failure in elementary school; 10) lack of commitment to school; 11) rebellious attitude; and 12) friends who engage in problem behaviors.

Comprehensiveness

The program components included in this program are Educational Advancement and Enhancement (homework sessions, GED classes and tutoring), Positive Recreational Activities, Drug Prevention Support Groups and D/SAOC - Children's Advocate. The overall strategy of Fort Dodge Delinquency Prevention Program includes networking and collaborating with other agencies to eliminate duplication of services, identifying gaps in programming, providing updated information and receiving input on programs.

Flexibility of Services

Urban Visions provides an intensive comprehensive program in the Pleasant Valley neighborhood. The goal is to provide minority youth positive alternatives, create a strong peer system, encourage youth to pursue academic excellence, pursue career and vocational development and to provide Fort Dodge with a collaborative system between agencies in response to the prioritized risk factors.

Homework sessions, GED classes, and tutoring sessions have proven effective at addressing the risk factor dealing with academic failure and lack of commitment to school. A meeting is held monthly with the schools to discuss any difficulties a student may have. A wide variety of age appropriate activities keep youth off the streets, provide positive interaction between youth and adults and allows for self-expression. A number of Drug Prevention Support Groups are provided at school, at D/SAOC and at Urban Visions. The D/SAOC Child Advocate conducts the Children's Witness of Abuse Program and has served 533 children.

Impact

The Fort Dodge Delinquency Program has made significant progress toward reduction of juvenile crime through the approaches developed under the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Grant. The overall referral rate has decreased 71%. Participation at Urban Visions has increased by 68% so that 260 youth were served. The GED class increased 53%, Educational Development component increased by 67%, and Positive Alternatives and Recreation had an increase of 61% over the past year.

Behavioral changes have been evident. Over 99% of first time youth have remained in school; 12% of youth who dropped out of school during the previous school year reduced to 10.3%; 100% of first time youth participants have not become involved in drug activities based on Urban Visions data sources.

During the 1st quarter, Girls Talk met for a total of 12 hours with an average of 40 different girls attending. Topics focused around self-esteem and abuse issues, drugs and alcohol, women's heritage, etc.

Project Reach hosts and facilitates neighborhood meetings to continue efforts to address issues of violence and drugs in the community. The Second Chances project was implemented in November 1996 to address gender specific needs. This program diverts offenders from locked facilities and probation through comprehensive programming.

Urban Visions sponsored several different activities for Black History Month. A calendar of events was published and distributed to the community. During the month, Urban Visions provided a "soul food" night for the city, sponsored the 4th annual "Black Impressions" presentation consisting of skits and plays, and held a Miss Black Fort Dodge Pageant.

D/SOAC served 533 children the past year through their support groups and individual sessions for children staying in or visiting the shelter with their mothers, and through their Healthy Relationships classes and Happy Bear activities in the Fort Dodge schools. The need arose for an individual group for in-shelter children only to discuss special needs. Foster grandparents played a significant role by caring for 57 different children. A new sexual harassment program was started during the 3rd quarter. Over 230 people participated in 12 different class sessions that were offered.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	42,822	15,700
Continuation	12,500	3,125
1995-96	35,000	8,750
1996-97	47,500	27,455
1997-98	35,000	52,273
1998-99	35,000	104,014
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Urban Visions	23,400	91,924
Domestic/Sexual Assault Outreach Center	11,600	12,090
TOTAL	\$35,000	\$104,014

Key Contact: Susan Busch
819 1st Avenue, South
Fort Dodge, IA 50501
(515) 576-8191

Iowa Valley Community Schools Prevention Specialist*

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Iowa Valley Schools	37,500	12,500
TOTAL	\$37,500	\$12,500

Summary of First Year Plans

Through a collaborative effort, the prevention policy board identified the following community risk factors: children spending too much time alone or unsupervised; tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among youth; child abuse; skill deficits (academic, leadership, interpersonal, and employment); inability to resist negative peer pressure; lack of safe, supervised activities; and insufficient child and family services in the community. The goal of this prevention plan is to drastically reduce the risk factors while simultaneously increasing positive assets in children. Some of the assets directly addressed in the prevention plan are in the areas of family support, parental involvement in schooling, parental discipline and monitoring, extra-curricular activities, school performance and homework, values regarding helping and caring for others, self-esteem, social skills, and the development of a positive view for the future. The community will initiate an effort to be designated as a S.A.F.E. Community during the first year. A student-led activity council will be established to provide substance free activities for youth. The plan also includes the building of assets through establishing a mentoring program and building interpersonal skills in young children. A wide variety of services will be added as the prevention effort continues. Proposed programs include parent training, tutoring services, tracking programs, drug and safety programs, intergenerational programming, volunteer opportunities for youth, supervised recreational activities, employment skill enhancement, skill building activities, child and family counseling, and increasing access to technology for citizens.

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359 E. Hilton Street
Marengo, IA 52301
(319) 642-7714

***NOTE: This community and three others described in this report are just over halfway through their first year of funding for the activities described. The information provided for these communities is not as extensive as it is for the other communities that have received multiple years of funding.**

Johnson County Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Youth service professionals in Johnson County had begun prevention planning efforts prior to this prevention program funding. State funding became a logical means to enhance interagency efforts to plan prevention programs. Youth service agencies, schools, business leaders, mental health professionals, law enforcement, juvenile court, youth and parents were included in the initial planning phases. The Johnson County Board of Supervisors is the applicant for this funding. The Board actively participates on the PPB and provides matching funds for the program. With assistance from the County Attorney, the County Auditor tracks all income and expenses for the program.

Members of the PPB also participate in several other important initiatives focusing on the prevention of juvenile crime within the county, including the Head Start Case Management Team, Teen Pregnancy Prevention Coalition, Local Homeless Coordinating Board, Healthy People 2000, Substance Abuse Free Environment Committee, Iowa City's Charter Review Team, Steering Committee on Community Based Programming for Delinquent Youth, Oxford/Clear Creek's Strategic Planning Committee, ICCSD's At-Risk Committee, Iowa City's Downtown Task Force and the Detention Task Force. By having broad-based representation, the PPB has been able to develop a plan and implement programs which meet the most pressing needs of the community.

Clear evidence of the community's commitment is match funds of more than 100% of the grant funds requested since FY96.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Existing risk assessments including the Johnson County Decategorization Project Plan, the Project SAFE plan, and evaluations developed for a School-Based Youth Services Program grant were used to identify risk and protective factors for delinquency. The Board also used juvenile probation records, school records, child abuse reports, police reports, substance abuse evaluation data for the school district, and census data.

The following risk factors were identified and targeted for program efforts: 1) frequent school or residential moves; 2) poverty; 3) family management problems; 4) early and persistent problem behavior; and 5) lack of commitment to school.

The following program goals were established by the Prevention Policy Board: 1) strengthen resident attachment to their neighborhoods and community; 2) strengthen family management skills; 3) increase opportunities for youth to be positively involved in their community; 4) increase accessibility of community resources to low income youth and families; 5) reduce truancy and rate of school dropout.

Comprehensiveness

Johnson County allocated prevention funds to seven subcontractors who provide direct services. School based programs provide at-risk facilitators at the junior highs and alternative high schools, maintain family resource centers at three schools and involve the School Attendance Task Force in truancy problems. Neighborhood-based programs maintain family outreach counselors, offer parenting and skill building classes, provide youth activities and tutoring programs, and conduct neighborhood improvement projects. Agency-based programs provide pre-employment programs and entry-level jobs, maintain rural outreach and youth counselor staff, offer extended community youth center hours for adolescents, and support substance abuse counselors in the schools.

Flexibility of Services

This program has a long-range goal of changing the way local providers deliver services working closely together to provide comprehensive services to children and their families. To help achieve this, there is the Big Brothers/Big Sisters (BB/BS) Group Activities Program that targets mobile home parks and the at-risk youth that reside there. In the program they offer one to one matches with college student volunteers for eight weeks of supervised education and recreational activities. The Mid Eastern Council on Chemical Abuse (MECCA) provides substance abuse prevention programming, support groups, and individual assessment in the secondary schools. Youth Homes (YH), under the PAL program, offers prevention programming for pre-adolescent youth with identified behavior problems and their families. Additional programming includes an outreach program for youth and their families living in shelters to help integrate them into the community, and a pilot case management program for juveniles with severe behavior problems.

Services are provided by the different agencies based on the unique expertise of these local agencies. That expertise includes BB/BS's work with younger children and single parent households; MECCA's substance abuse work with families and communities, the Mayor's Youth Employment Program's expertise in vocational programs and youth entrepreneurial efforts, the Neighborhood Centers' neighborhood-based prevention and mobilization skills; United Action for Youth's expertise in working with teens, youth volunteers and rural outreach; YH's experience in structured programs for families and treatment programs for youth and the school's community approach to responding to student needs.

Impact

To monitor the impact of its activities, agencies collaborating through the Johnson County project established a database containing information on the youth receiving services through the program's various components. Fewer than 10 percent of all juveniles in the community database committed new crimes during FY97. (Ten percent had been referred to crime prevention programs after committing one offense during the year, and 12 percent were in programs as a result of offenses committed during the prior fiscal year.)

Juveniles with prior records (only 91 of 745 teenagers in the database) who spent at least three-quarters in crime prevention programs were less likely to reoffend than prior offenders who had minimal contact with prevention programs. The reoffense rate for that

juvenile in programs for three-quarters was 27%, compared to 37 % for those in programs for just one quarter.

Improvements in some juveniles with prior records were dramatic. For example, 68% of those in Youth Homes programs had prior records, but less than 29% reoffended during FY97. At United Action for Youth, 17% of those in the database had committed juvenile offenses, but only 5 % committed new offenses during the fiscal year. Among those at CEC (Iowa City's alternative school), 39% had juvenile records, but only 11 % reoffended during the fiscal year.

The grant served 2,740 people in 1998, an increase of 21% over the prior year. Over 400 children participated in the Big Brothers Big Sisters Group Activity Program this year. The number of volunteers grew to a record number (89) by the third quarter.

Through Youth Homes, the PALS program offered programs on parenting topics, such as Attention Deficit Disorder. Parent support group meetings were regularly held. Also, the PAL therapist went to several family homes to set up behavior modification systems in the homes.

The Mayor's Youth Employment Program grew in numbers and in programs. Over the year, the Employment Program almost tripled in size, from 75 clients to 222 clients. During the first quarter, 67 youth received a subsidized employment experience; during the last quarter, 104 received a subsidized employment experience. The Program also offered Project Wheel in the summer, expanding the existing bicycle repair program to offer fitness, nutrition, bicycling, and leadership opportunities.

The MECCA substance abuse counselors at South East and Northwest junior high schools and West High School served a total of 115 students during the 1997-98 school year.

Despite the Johnson County DECAT cutting funding for the Northwest Junior High School Family Resource Center, the impact of the Family Resource Centers continued to grow. The North Liberty Family Resource Center extended services to Kate Wickham and Penn elementary schools. The Neighborhood Centers are also building ties with the community. Over 500 information/referral contacts are consistently made each quarter. The Neighborhood Centers have begun family nights at the schools and have facilitated conversations about neighborhood issues, such as crime.

UAY served 1,415 youths and 396 parents. One of UAY's many successes is the Youth Center, which recorded 4,432 contacts during the year. The "Synthesis Electronic Arts Program" is one of the innovative programs at the Center. Through this program students logged 46 hours of video lab use, 494 hours of art studio use, 725 hours of sound studio use, and 31 hours of writing lab use. Also through this program, a new UAY/City High music compilation tape titled Fountain of Youth Vol. II was released. The collaborative music production involved two adult crime prevention program staff members, two adult volunteers, 36 young musicians, and the City High Student Senate. Youth were actively

involved in the financing, fund-raising, recording, graphic-art work, and promotion of the CD.

In an effort to reduce truancy and incidence of dropout, student advocates worked with 97 students. Of the total, 54 were referred by the juvenile court and nine were involved with the Department of Human Services. For the year, the percent of students who did not reoffend was 76 at Northwest, 68 at CEC, and 82 at South East. The percent of students who advanced to the next grade was 88 at Northwest, 28 at CEC, and 90 at South East. Impressively, 64 of the 66 junior high school students served by the advocates have advanced to the next grade. CEC also began a cooperative relationship with Alternative Correctional Education (ACE), a day treatment program that works with the juvenile court.

History Of Funding		AWARD	MATCH
1994-95		215,747	112,450
Continuation		61,362	28,231
1995-96		154,235	170,163
1996-97		211,407	227,110
1997-98		206,499	286,019
1998-99		199,970	299,490
Funding Recipients		Award	MATCH
Big Brothers/Big Sisters		10,700	9,550
Iowa City Community Schools	34,100		134,300
Mid-Eastern Council on Chemical Abuse		25,025	16,000
Mayor's Youth Employment		23,867	29,100
Neighborhood Centers		38,803	44,740
United Action for Youth		28,650	36,400
Youth Homes		27,925	24,000
Program Coordinator		8,200	1,000
Other		2,700	4,400
TOTAL		\$199,970	\$299,490

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Lamoni Gateway Resolution Opportunities

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Gateway Resolution Opportunities was established as a result of grassroots community interest in reducing delinquency and in promoting cooperation within the communities in four southern Iowa counties. The counties of Union, Ringgold, Decatur, and Wayne are included, as their citizens, schools, service providers, religious organizations and churches, law enforcement officials, and governmental agencies have demonstrated a commitment to the implementation of this project. This project allows the communities to implement programs which focus on preventing drug and alcohol use and violent crime among children and adolescents.

The applicants are the City of Lamoni, Iowa and Iowa Mediation Service, a non-profit organization. Iowa Mediation Service will be responsible for administering the funds, implementing, assisting, and evaluating the activities, and promoting the entire project.

A Community Prevention Policy Board has been established to identify and evaluate the needs of individual communities within the project area. Its diverse membership includes a wide range of community people who share an interest in reducing conflict, improving human relationships, and making communities safe places for families.

Staff work with other organizations to promote the goals, action steps, and time frames of the project. Numerous agencies will assist in these processes. These agencies include: schools, juvenile court services, law enforcement agencies, private human services providers, hospitals, and civic organizations. At-risk youth, families, and communities will be identified by human service providers.

Matching funds will be provided from area volunteers, community involvement, and Iowa Mediation Service.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Risk factors represent a challenge to the psychological and social development of an individual. For this reason, those factors that affect early development in the family are most crucial. Chaotic home environments, ineffective parenting, and lack of mutual attachments are the most crucial risk factors. Other risk factors relate to children interacting with other socialization agents outside of the family, specifically school, peers, and the community.

Certain protective factors have also been identified. These factors are not always at opposite ends of risk factors and their impact varies along the developmental process. The most salient protective factors include: strong bonds with the family, parental monitoring with clear rules of conduct, involvement of parents in the lives of their children, success in school performance, strong bonds with pro-social institutions such as the family, school, and religious organizations, and the adoption of conventional norms about drug use.

Comprehensiveness

Many of the components of this project focus on enhancing the academic performance of students and the strengthening of students' bond to school. This is done by giving them a sense of identity and achievement. This will reduce the likelihood of their dropping out of school.

Gateway Resolution Opportunities' objectives are designed to involve community organizations and individuals. The programs are directed at integrating members of the community into the lives of at-risk children and youth. The employment for youth, gardening project, SADD programs, mentoring program, and homework helper project utilize people from the community, the community's most vital resource.

Flexibility of Services

Gateway Resolution Opportunities staff have assisted school staff in the Lamoni school system in establishing a Young Peacemakers Club. Workshops on conflict resolution and peaceful problem-solving techniques take place regularly. A garden spot was located in Lamoni and work is underway to plan, plant, tend, and harvest the garden. Gateway Resolution Opportunities staff have developed a conflict resolution education program. Staff are discussing the most effective method of introducing the material to the students. School districts which have Students Against Drunk Driving and/or Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) programs are provided assistance to the programs in the form of speakers and material. Anti-drug, tobacco, and alcohol materials are being distributed at the Welcome Center in Lamoni. Volunteerism is encouraged, and several retired teachers and mediators are providing service to the community.

Impact

The Young Peacemakers Club serves 1st and 2nd grade students in the Lamoni Public School system. Membership is approximately 30 children.

The workshops on conflict resolution were well attended with 20 participants. Several commented that they were sure that the skills attained would allow them to be relieved of some of the burden of being "fixers" and taking on the responsibility of solving everyone's problems.

The gardening project directly served a number of people, including 30-45 children. Mentors worked with at-risk youth to plant, tend, and harvest the garden.

The SADD programs invited Gateway Resolution Opportunity staff to present information. Materials from the Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau were introduced and discussed. Students responded well to the interaction and were affirmed that what they are doing is important. SADD programs have increased in membership and effectiveness.

The increased support of the community leaders, the service providers, and the individuals served is the best known measure of success and these three indicators exist. Many hundreds of individuals are served through the comprehensive approach.

History of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1997-98	46,776	21,000
1998-99	46,776	15,238

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Iowa Mediation Service	46,776	15,238
TOTAL	46,776	15,238

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Linn County Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Linn County is using the Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant to expand upon pre-existing prevention programming. Funding secured the joint efforts of the citizens, schools, and agencies of Linn County to address the risk factors in the community and build on the individual and community assets. The Marion Safe and Drug Free Schools Consortium, the only consortium of schools in Iowa working towards safe and drug free schools, acts as the Prevention Policy Board for the grant. Linn County is the grant applicant.

The PPB recognized work already underway within the community prior to this grant. It utilized the assessments and strategies set by the Linn County Foresight 2020 committee, the contributions of the business and religious communities, the support of the City of Marion and Linn County, and the on-going efforts of the Marion Safe and Drug Free Schools Consortium and its off-branch, Community Connections. These on-going efforts are the backbone of the prevention program. The community received additional support by the placement of two VISTA Volunteers to work in conjunction with the Youth Leadership Program.

In FY98 the matching funds for the project totaled \$40,954 and came from these sources: the Community Corrections Improvement Association; Summer Games International, LTD; the city of Marion, IA; the Marion Independent School District; and Linn-Mar Community Schools.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Students, community members, and parents initially completed surveys about drug, alcohol, and tobacco use in 1993. The surveys revealed the habits of students in grades 7-12 and the awareness and attitudes of parents/community members.

In October/November 1996, a formal assessment of assets, deficits, and high-risk behaviors was conducted in all the schools of the Marion School Districts. The *Iowa Youth Survey* was administered to 1464 students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12.

The survey shows that 4% to 35% of the students surveyed engage in at least one of the fourteen high-risk behaviors. The high risk behaviors included: frequent alcohol use, binge drinking, cigarette use, smokeless tobacco, illicit drug use, drunk driving, antisocial in the community, antisocial in school, violence extortion, violence physical assault, suicide, riding with a drunk driver, gambling, and school absenteeism.

The Community has established a set of goals based on the identification of certain risk factors, and the need to strengthen protective factors in the community, in families, in schools, and individuals (Hawkins & Catalano, 1993). They are: 1) mobilize the community to reduce alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and drop out rates; 2) on-going collaboration with parents and schools to foster drug-free lifestyles for youth; 3) provide students with healthy extracurricular

activities that promote positive lifestyles; and 4) provide parents with services and resources that will assist them in helping their children succeed, academically socially.

Through a survey, Foresight 2020 found that community members advocated these goals and action steps: 1) prevention of juvenile violence and delinquency, 2) building partnerships for service learning and school to work transition, and 3) strengthen Neighbors Associations and encourage their development community wide.

Comprehensiveness

The community served is the city of Marion. Two programs that receive funds from this grant, however, serve youth in all of Linn County, not just Marion. The two programs are the Youth Leadership Program and Summer Games. These two programs, along with Community Connections, are the key features of the community grant. Of new 1997 youth enrolled in the Youth Leadership Program, 95% were white, 39% were in the low income bracket, 42.5% of the students were below average or average students, and 37.5% lived in a home where a female was the head of the household. Summer Games is specifically targets at-risk fifth and sixth grade youth.

Flexibility of Services

The Youth Leadership Program began in Marion in 1996. Its mission is “to enable selected pre-teen youth to choose positive opportunities and activities that promote personal growth and community leadership.” The focus is on helping young people learn what to embrace, rather than what to reject, and to make positive choices about all aspects of their lives, both in the present and in the future. The guidance counselors for community elementary schools nominate students for program participation based on criteria such as, leadership potential and ability to influence other students (positively or negatively). A new class of 40 youth is selected for participation each year.

The Youth Leadership program has four components:

- 1) Summer Program: The program begins with a three-day retreat in June. This portion of the program emphasizes team building and leadership skills. Following the retreat, a six-week leadership program is scheduled, including multiple sessions designed to provide twenty hours of structured time each week. Besides attending sessions on personal growth, the youth also select and participate in a service learning project within the community.
- 2) Continuing Development: The youths continue to be involved with YLP for the next seven years. After school groups are held on a weekly basis, and large group activities are scheduled on a regular basis.
- 3) Second Tier: The second tier focuses on community stewardship. Several volunteer options in the community have been identified for the youth.
- 4) Third Tier: The tier of the program was created to assist with the establishment of a job training/exploring program and placement center. Planning includes collaboration with Upward Bound and the Mayor’s Youth Employment Program.

Community Connection is a group of parents who organized as a direct result of the 1993

Consortium Awareness Campaign. Community Connection started with funding from the Consortium and a federal grant. Other support has come from ECI SAFE Coalition, private sources, and the City of Marion. Community Connections works to foster communication among schools, parents, students, and the community as a whole. It has developed a Parent Network Directory, which is distributed to all community parents.

Summer Games is an early intervention program for “at risk” youth in the 5th and 6th grade. The program introduces youth to positive peers, and provides aftercare and follow-up meetings with youth and parents. The primary goal is to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The youth that participate in the program have the opportunity to attend an eight-week summer camp where they learn positive self-esteem and behavior. Monthly meetings are held during the school year, and home visits are established during the whole year. Furthermore, the youth are involved in community service throughout the year. If the youth do enter the juvenile justice system, the Summer Games staff supports them and helps them to recover.

Impact

The Youth Leadership Program successfully met the summer 1997 program goals. Thirty seventh graders and 36 sixth graders originally enrolled in the summer program. The retention rate for the sixth graders was 88%, while it was 81% for the seventh graders. Overall, the retention rate was 84.5%. The students helped decide the programming, which included substance abuse, community stewardship, dating violence, and character building. Over 90% of the youth achieved their summer goal in Youth Leadership. Youth also expressed to staff that the guidelines/expectations of YLP were good because many of them “were not getting it at home.”

The YLP has been very active during the school year. Some of the statistics for the YLP during the April-June 1998 quarter are as follow:

Youth participants: 68	Training activities:
Caucasian: 92%	Career alternatives: 17
Low income: 41%	Healthy lifestyles: 44
Family event: 1	Environmental education: 4
After school groups: 28	Character/Leadership skills:
Service hours done by group: 315	Community stewardship: 116
Academic activities: 24	Conflict resolution: 16
Collaborative agencies: 30	

Community Connections finished the 1997/1998 Parent Network Directory. They contacted parents of approximately 6,000 students in the Linn-Mar and Marion Independent School Districts, including private schools located within those school districts. The directory includes the student/parent names with school, grade, address, and phone information. The directory lists 1,892 students from 978 families. Community Connections also sponsored two bowling parties for junior and senior high students in March 1998. That same month, Community Connections co-sponsored two community Drug Awareness Meetings with the Marion Police Department. In March, twelve parents used the directory to inform 700 parents of junior and

senior high youth of the Drug Awareness Meetings and the bowling parties. In May 1998, Community Connection helped with an eighth grade leadership retreat for 35 students from the Linn-Mar School District. Community Connections is currently updating the Directory for next year.

The core of Summer Games is the monthly contacts with youth and parents, through which Summer Games provides support, encouragement, and monitoring. Fourteen youth were in the program during the 1997-98 school year. Those youth that have been in the program from the beginning have marked improvement in behavior, school grades, self-esteem, and responsibility. Many have chosen to be involved in sports and other activities because of the influence of high school and college counselors at the Summer Games camps. Three of the youth have applied for a position as a Summer Games intern.

History of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1997-98	40,000	45,244
1998-99	40,000	106,859

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Summer Games	10,030	20,366
Community Connection	3,000	2,882
Linn-Mar Community Schools	3,000	3,934
St. Joseph School – Marion	600	400
Marion Independent Schools	3,300	8,266
Youth Leadership Program	19,070	67,511
Summit School – Marion	1,000	1,500
Linn County	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	\$40,000	\$106,859

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Marshall County Cares

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Marshall County Cares Project is administered by the Marshall County Youth and Violence Committee, Inc. The Marshall County Board of Supervisors is the applicant on behalf of the Committee. The Committee was formed in November of 1993, with the purpose to reduce juvenile crime. The Committee consists of representatives of human service agencies, the county attorney, law enforcement agencies, city and county officials, students, parents, schoolteachers, counselors and administrators.

The funding streams that have been blended to meet the comprehensive and holistic juvenile crime prevention approach include: the Marshall/Hardin Cluster Decategorization Project, Family Preservation and Support Services Grant, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant, Marshall County and local Donations. The Marshall County Youth and Violence Committee coordinates the entire effort. The joining of forces of the projects creates an aligned service delivery system from primary prevention at the prenatal stage through high school. Future plans include aligning with the local United Way.

The entire match for the Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant is being made by Marshall County. The current commitment is an increase of \$10,000 over last year. However, the community's commitment is much more diverse. The Decategorization Project has committed the operating costs for the coordinator's office. In-kind contributions by sub-contracts and the Committee members are also very important. For example, the YMCA gives free membership to the young people and their families, the City of Marshalltown continues to provide an office for the Coordinator without cost.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Marshall County developed several planning efforts to assess risk factors for juvenile crime. A Marshall County planning team of citizens, service providers, law enforcement and juvenile court staff collected youth offending information from juvenile court, Marshall County Sheriff, and Marshalltown Police records. Community agencies were asked to prioritize risk factors. Middle and high schools were given a survey to answer questions about juvenile delinquency in the county. Finally a public forum was held to gather ideas about the needs of youth in the county.

The following risk factors were identified as a result of the planning team's assessments: 1) availability of illegal drugs; 2) frequent school or residential moves. 3) family management problems. 4) family conflict; 5) friends who engage in problem behaviors; and 6) early initiation of problem behaviors.

Comprehensiveness

Marshall County allocates prevention funds to several programs including: the Community Y Elementary Outreach Program, the Community School Prevention Program, and the Supervised Visitation/Neutral Exchange.

Flexibility of Services

The Elementary Outreach Program has evolved since its inception. The program started with a part-time worker serving twenty 3rd - 5th grade boys and girls. The worker became full-time, serving 40 children and now the program has a worker at .75 FTE, serving 30 children. To qualify for the Outreach Program, at-risk indicators must be present (i.e. high absenteeism/tardiness from school, discipline problems at school, juvenile court referral, etc.) The goal is to identify and intervene with children exhibiting high-risk behaviors prior to the children committing crimes and being referred to Juvenile Court.

The Elementary/Jr. High girls outreach program has been implemented. Participants will fill out contractual forms that are explained and signed during home visits. Youth and parents are aware of the expectations of the youth while in the program.

The Community School Prevention Program - the "Cool After School" Program and the social skills building classroom activities started in January, 1995 in the East and West Marshall School Districts. The Prevention Specialist assists youth in developing positive asset building factors as a prevention measure of youth violence. The specialist provides a variety of prevention activities (i.e. self-esteem, good communication, healthy relationships, etc.). The classroom presentations are one hour, weekly sessions for six to eight weeks, for grades 2-7.

Supervised Visitation/Neutral Exchange - The program started with half of the program's position being funded by the grant. Currently, the grant funds twenty-five percent of the position and the program continues to grow. The program is recognized by the attorneys, the courts and the Department of Human Services as a valuable alternative for families, which reduces out of home placements of children and allows contact between children and their parents and/or relatives in a safe, supervised environment.

Impact

Community Y Elementary Outreach Program - Of the 32 children participating in the program, zero have been referred to juvenile court. The absenteeism rate, on the average, has dropped from 7 days through the first 3 quarters of school during 1995-96 school year, to 4 days through 3 quarters of school during the 1996/97 school year. The selection of community service projects has increased attendance and enthusiasm. Some of the projects being done include: helping the Animal Rescue League feed and walk animals, helping paint the Center Street Bridge, Adopt-a-Highway, Healthy Heartland, Red Ribbon Week, and recycling of empty cans and bottles.

The Elementary/Jr. High girls outreach program has a total of 30 members. There have been good reports from principals and parents about how some youth are now doing at home and in school.

Principals at the local elementary schools report seeing improvements in attendance, interaction with peers and working in collaborative groups since the students have been participating in the Outreach Program. It was also reported that participants are more

positive about their future and can better benefit from the education offered here at school.

Surveys of Prevention Specialist programming were distributed to school staff to identify existing risk factors of students. Teacher surveys provided indicators regarding both improvement of individual students in general skills and specific effectiveness of classroom presentations. Programming has reached 613 students total. Staff express appreciation for classroom programs and recommend the continuation of services.

The “Cool After School” Program has served 108 students in 4th - 7th grades at East and West Marshall Schools, with an average of 19 students per session. The principal at West Marshall Middle School reported a noted improvement in attendance at school for students on the days of “Cool After School” Program. A teacher reported that students remembered the information presented to them and observed students using skills learned from the sessions.

Supervised Visitation/Neutral Exchange - In June of 1995, the end of the first grant year, 42 supervised visits occurred with 16 children involved. At the end of September 1997, the quarterly report reflects 100 supervised visits, involving 39 children.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	105,651	39,950
Continuation	25,542	8,514
1995-96	69,000	40,361
1996-97	94,542	47,997
1997-98	80,000	50,740
1998-99	80,000	48,654
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Youth and Shelter Services	14,214	30,000
City of Marshalltown	59,330	14,280
SATUCI	5,000	
Marshall County Youth & Violence Committee	1,456	3,544
Audit		830
TOTAL	\$80,000	\$48,654

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Mason City Youth Task Force

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The City of Mason City is the applicant for these funds. The Mason City Youth Task Force was implemented in January 1994 by Mason City Mayor with the directive to assess the needs of young people in the community and implement strategies to meet identified needs. The Mason City Youth Task Force has wide representation from the community including: school districts, service providers and youth organizations, city government, media, businesses, faith community, service clubs, youth, and parents.

Match Funds for this project are provided by Mason City Community Schools, Newman Catholic School and the City of Mason City.

Youth Task Force members and staff are actively involved in several collaborative initiatives. Linkage with other groups is one of the primary strategies utilized in continuing assessment activities and in project implementation. The collaborations include: Community Policing Advisory Board, Community Development Strategic Planning Committee, DARE Parent Advisory Board, Mason City High School Substance Abuse Committee, Decat County Providers Planning Committee, Cerro Gordo County Child Abuse Prevention Council, Lutheran Brotherhood Board, N. Central IA Decat Planning Committee, Family Connections Advisory Committee, and Drug Free Schools Advisory Committee.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Members of the Mason City Task Force on Youth attended a Communities That Care training prior to receiving prevention funding from CJJP. A subsequent risk assessment was completed by the members of the Youth Task Force Executive Committee. The Task Force evolved into the Prevention Policy Board following this assessment. The Board coordinated planning efforts by gathering additional information from youth, parents, juvenile court services, law enforcement, school officials, human service providers, business leaders, local media, the community college, health care and elected officials. The Youth Task Force also developed a survey to assess the needs of more than 2,000 middle and high school youth in the Mason City area. The Task Force also examined foster care placement numbers, domestic violence reports and shelter use, substance abuse treatment and counseling, school records and crime report records.

The following risk factors were prioritized in Mason City: 1) family management problems; 2) friends who engage in problem behaviors. and 3) favorable attitudes toward problem behaviors.

Comprehensiveness

The Mason City Youth Task Force works to mobilize the community in crime prevention through advertisements, public service announcements, and stories to the local media, speaking to groups and clubs, and sponsoring community events. Projects include CLASS, a parenting education program for pregnant and parenting teens and "It Takes Two" which is an

adolescent pregnancy prevention program and peer facilitator component. Other efforts include expanding the DARE substance abuse education program to middle school and high school age students. In addition, the Parent to Parent and Outreach Alternatives for Substance Abuse Information Services (OASIS) provide substance abuse information to parents and children in the Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, and Worth communities to decrease favorable community and parental attitudes about substance abuse.

Flexibility of Services

CLASS is a parenting education program for pregnant and parenting teens. The students have class weekly and also meet with individual mentors outside of class period. The It Takes Two adolescent pregnancy prevention program consists of teams of 4-6 male and female Peer Facilitators who present follow-up sessions to the adult presentations at schools.

Parent-to-Parent is an opportunity for local volunteers to provide group substance abuse prevention programs throughout several counties and organizations within those counties. This is a video-based program distributed by PRIDE and has been used successfully in other areas of the nation.

Outreach Alternative for Substance Abuse Information Services (OASIS) provides free and confidential home-based substance abuse prevention information to parents. Flexible service delivery allows each individual family to access the information they need at time convenient to them. The general public can call any of 5 agencies to receive in-home services free of charge.

The Prairie Ridge Addiction Treatment Services Center (PRATS) serves as an opportunity for adult family members and children to meet jointly and in separate adult/child groups to learn about substance abuse and addiction. Discussion focuses on family roles, boundaries, and expectations. The goal is to provide families with information that they need to prevent substance abuse.

Mason City has implemented a new project referred to as the One-on-One Project. It is designed to build assets in youth through positive programming and training.

Impact

Outcomes of the program include a 5% decrease in the teen birth rate in Cerro Gordo County. Twenty teen parents participated in the CLASS program. Among the 8 scales used to evaluate the program, students reported the greatest change in their parenting knowledge and skills, understanding of the importance of abstinence/birth control, and their use of health care for themselves and their child. Over 1,600 students, age 12-15, received the It Takes Two program - 95% of which felt they were more likely to think that their goals in life should not include an unwanted pregnancy as a teen after participating in the program. Eighteen new teen mentors and 2 new adult mentors were trained for the It Takes Two program.

Sixth grade students reporting they attended 3 or more drinking parties in the past year decreased 53%. Juvenile liquor law violations decreased 45%. Over 60 middle school and high school students and 120 adults have become involved in prevention planning for the community.

The Parent-to-Parent program trained 7 new volunteer presenters and was able to reach 6 families. The PRATS Center served 45 families. Respondents to a survey displayed a significant increase in their factual knowledge of drug and alcohol use.

The in-home outreach service served 16 different families with 4 different agencies providing the services. Results from a survey indicate that respondents gained knowledge and a sense of control around substance abuse issues and children.

The Healthy Community/Healthy Youth Initiative was able to reach 191 residents. Participants show a 30% increase in knowledge of the importance of assets in young peoples' lives; a 24% increase in the overall ability to identify asset building strategies; and a 28% increase in the likelihood that those asset building strategies will be applied.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	56,088	21,823
Continuation	19,392	5,111
1995-96	36,000	23,138
1996-97	55,392	27,426
1997-98	55,000	24,488
1998-99	55,000	35,870
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Francis Lauer Youth Services	7,500	2,500
City of Mason City	47,500	33,370
TOTAL	\$55,000	\$35,870

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Mills/Montgomery/Cass Innovation Zone Juvenile Crime Prevention Community Grant

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Mills/Montgomery/Cass Innovation Zone Project is an attempt to improve the lives of children and families who live in these counties. Participants in this program believe that children and families with problem behaviors exhibit early warning signs. The goal of this project is to put a system in place that can intervene in those early warning signs and act as an advocate for the child or family to devise a plan to build assets and prevent the problem from ever occurring.

A Prevention Policy Board has been established and includes a diverse group of people representing a variety of occupations and all three counties. An Executive Board has been formed to handle management of the project on a day-to-day basis. Several sub-committees have also been established to share responsibility. A range of representatives from the schools, law enforcement, and elected city and county officials have been specifically invited to help with the project. School superintendents and many agency representatives have also been involved in developing and implementing the project.

Considerable attention has been given to the funding of the project. Matches are being made by the Coalition for Families and the Iowa Department of Public Health Substance Abuse is matching for partial funding of Cass County's share. Rental space at the Courthouse for the Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officers will be used as a match for the grant.

Assessment and Priority Areas

As of January 1997, several individuals from a variety of agencies met and came to the conclusion that rural communities are not immune to society's behavioral problems. In talking over these problems, a variety of problems surfaced. These include: bullying, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, child abuse, shoplifting, economics, health care, gang violence, sexual assault, and drop-outs. The decision was made to focus on preventing the development of problems in children that appear to be "at risk."

The Innovation Zone feels that by ensuring that children stay in school, they are encouraging the development of internal and external assets that foster resiliency and create contributing members of society. In addition, alternative outlets for positive behaviors are being provided, rather than problem behaviors. Therefore, the Mills/Montgomery/Cass Innovation Zone will use school truancy as a risk factor to identify children and families that could benefit from participation in this project.

Comprehensiveness

The Mills/Montgomery/Cass Innovation Zone will employ Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officers who will facilitate communication and coordinate services for students, families, and schools. Many agencies have committed to provide services for the project. These include: the Department of Human Services, private social service agencies, county attorney's offices, churches, Area Education Agencies, schools, public health agencies,

hospitals, and several others.

Flexibility of Services

The Innovation Zone program coordinator will be responsible for the functional supervision of the project. This coordinator will act as facilitator for the Prevention Policy Board and Executive Board and will maintain project records. The coordinator will assist the Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officers with publicity about the project and in collaborations with the community.

Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officers will help identify problems causing and/or exacerbating truancy and develop situations with the court system, school, child, and family. These officers will be employed and managed by each county separately, under the supervision of the county attorney.

The main goals of this project are to: increase graduation rates, reduce use of alcohol and other drugs by children, reduce teenage pregnancy, reduce the overall crime rates, reduce child abuse, and reduce out-of-home placements of children.

Impact

A Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officer was in place in each of the three counties by December 1998. One school district has opted to use on the School-Based Interventionist; one school district is using both the Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officer and the School-Based Interventionist; the remaining eight districts use only the Truancy Resolution and Intervention Officers.

A significant impact on attendance rates of participating students is evident. Mill County has served a total of 51 children, resulting in a 50% increase in attendance rates. Montgomery County has served a total of 50 children, resulting in a 50% increase in attendance rates. Cass County has served a total of 52 children, resulting in a 75% increase in attendance rates.

Academic performance has increased slightly in each county as well: Mills–10%, Cass–5%, and Montgomery–5%.

History of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1997-98	46,776	109,820
1998-99	46,776	351,045
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Mills/Montgomery/Cass Counties	46,776	351,045
TOTAL	46,776	351,045

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Moravia Community Schools Family Resource Center

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The mission statement for the Moravia Community School District is “Excellence in Education – Preschool through Graduation.” In its efforts to strive for excellence, the school district recognizes the need of students for juvenile delinquency prevention programming. In an effort to address that need, the district is focusing on positive youth development. Positive youth development is a process that leads to healthy, well-educated, and well-functioning adults. The district plan is pro-active rather than reactive, and therefore much more cost efficient.

Key community leaders have been supportive and willing to be directly involved in this comprehensive effort. Some of the organizations involved are the Superintendent’s office, the Sheriff’s office, the Moravia Athletic and Music Boosters, the Citizen’s Advisory Council, and the school principals. Other school staff, teachers associations, the City Council, community organizations, and local churches have been supportive.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Statistics from the Executive Director for Judicial Education and Planning at the State Court Offices in Des Moines were used to compare the youth in Appanoose County with youth in the surrounding nine counties. Some of the risk factors found were the number of juvenile delinquency referrals to the JCO, the number of teen births, per capita income, unemployment rates, and drop out rates. Prioritizing the list of community risk factors was a challenge. In the end, the number of teen births and the school dropout rate were chosen as the two priority areas. The grant applicants recognize that many of these factors are interrelated. It was also decided that both risk-focused delinquency prevention and asset building should be pursued.

Comprehensiveness

The grant serves the same area as the school district: the communities of Moravia, Unionville, and Iconium. The communities have a combine population of 1,944. All residents, regardless of their age, are encouraged to be a part of this effort to improve quality of life for their youth and promote the goal of life-long learning for all students. All programs are free and available to all community youth.

Flexibility of Services

Emphasis is on working with students in positive settings and increasing positive contacts with parents and community members. This is implemented through supervision for intramural sports and training activities, access to weekly tutors, and supervised computer labs for youth. For parents and community members there will be computer labs, an ICN classroom, monthly sessions on parenting skills and educational material provided by the Youth and Family Violence Prevention Resource Library at Iowa State University.

Impact

The elementary tutoring program, which meets every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, began in October. It is averaging 25-29 students each session. During the second quarter all parents of elementary students with D's, F's, or incomplete grades received a notice about the program. As the first year progressed, more students with lower grades were participating in the program. Also, students in the program began seeing an improvement in their grades.

The before school elementary program is averaging 12-13 students each session, while the before and after school junior and senior high program is averaging 8-13 students. The before and after school tutoring program at the junior and senior high is averaging 1-3 students per session. Fitness/training program averaged 13.1 students per session in June.

History of Funding

	AWARD	MATCH
1997-98	12,565	3,697
1998-99	12,584	4,503
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Moravia Community School	12,584	4,503
TOTAL	\$12,584	\$4,503

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Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The *Students Preventing Juvenile Crime* project originated at Murray Community School and involves a cooperative effort between Murray students, school staff, the town of Murray, Green Valley Area Education Agency 14, and the Clarke County Sheriff's Department. Figures taken from *Iowa's Counties* reveal numbers stating that too many youth are residing in impoverished households in Clarke County. In addition, Clarke County has one of the highest unemployment rates in the state of Iowa.

Prevention Policy Board members review the school's strategic plan to see how this project fits into that plan. The group evaluates the activities and assessments of participants. The ultimate goal of the district throughout this program is to obtain a safe and drug-free environment. Collaboration on this effort between the Clarke County Sheriff's Department, the Murray Police Department, and the Murray Community School District has been extremely successful in the past.

The Murray Community School District and the Clarke County Sheriff's Department have a cooperative DARE Program in place for the Murray sixth grade students. The Murray Police Department participates with Murray School in working with younger students. The efforts to make students aware of dangers at an earlier age will be built upon. The *Students Preventing Juvenile Crime* program will also expand the DARE Program to include follow-up activities during the students' junior high and high school careers.

All funding for the project will come from the school's general fund and the grant.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Findings through the Safe, Disciplined, and Substance-Free Schools District Self-Assessment Inventory indicate that drinking is the number one problem at Murray Community School. Other problems among students include smoking pot, some drug use, and teenage sex.

The poverty level in Clarke County is higher than the state average. In addition, the teenage pregnancy rate in Clarke County is also higher than the state as a whole.

With information such as that mentioned above, Murray faculty and community members recognize the need for student help programs. The members of Murray School's Advisory Committee feels that raising students' self-esteem and improving their self images are ways to slow the growth of students' bad habits. Primary areas of concern focus on: Student Empathy, Lack of Self-Esteem, Lack of Success, and Lack of Parental Involvement.

Comprehensiveness

The *Students Preventing Juvenile Crime* program activities will include such things as: establishing student rights, discussing facts about drugs and alcohol, watching videos pertaining to drug and alcohol, discussing drug and alcohol usage, considering the consequences, learning about peer pressure, practicing ways to say "no," establishing ways

to give each other compliments, role playing various situations, discussing stress, discussing media influences on behavior, interacting with high school role models, and participating in a culmination ceremony at the completion of the program.

Flexibility of Services

A DARE Program has been established for sixth grade students. It is an 18-week, one hour per day program to educate students on the dangers of drugs and alcohol and the problems with violence and peer pressure related to usage of drugs and alcohol. The *Students Preventing Juvenile Crime* program works with the Murray Police Department to bring DARE to younger students. They also expand the DARE Program to include follow-up activities during junior high and high school.

The school has an active Helping Other People Excel (HOPE) Club which actively works at the junior high level to develop self-esteem and non-usage of drugs.

Impact

This project and the interest it has created with the AEA and sheriff's office, were in part responsible for the Youth First project being started on a county-wide basis. The group has identified six categories of priority: Adults Setting an Example, Rewarding Good Behavior in Kids, Better Communication Between Agencies, Educating Parents, County-Wide Efforts to Help Children Build Internal and External Assets in order to be More Resilient, and Legislation Funding.

The student council has met with the county sheriff and saw a demonstration with the drug dog owned by the county. The county sheriff and the drug dog have visited the school twice, with the sheriff giving presentations at the 4th, 6th, and 8th grade levels.

History of Funding

1997-98

AWARD

19,000

MATCH

10,454

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Muscatine -- Delinquency Prevention Through Community Mobilization

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The City of Muscatine has entered into a 28 E Agreement with the Muscatine Mobilization Council (MMC) for purposes of implementing the Safe Streets Project. The MMC functions as the PPB and facilitates the planning and coordination of this and other crime prevention activities throughout Muscatine. The Substance Awareness Coordinating Council (SACC) is an integral part of the MMC and together they represent the SAFE Community as designated by the Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Parents, law enforcement, school personnel, youth service agencies, and citizens participated in the program-planning phase. Existing assessments of youth problems in Muscatine conducted by New Horizons Substance Abuse Program, the Muscatine Police Department and the Substance Abuse Coordinating Council were used to identify the most prevalent risks for delinquency in Muscatine.

Risk Factors identified by the team included: 1) availability of illegal drugs; 2) frequent school or residential moves. 3) low neighborhood attachment; 4) poverty; 5) family management problems; 6) academic failure in elementary school; and 7) rebellious youth attitudes.

Comprehensiveness

Two programs are supported by prevention funding. The first and primary program is Safe Streets. Safe Streets is a community mobilization effort that has led to the creation of 10 neighborhood groups in Muscatine. Neighborhood groups conduct a variety of activities that involve residents in all ages in positive and prosocial events such as neighborhood cleanups, block parties, potlucks, telephone calling trees, community education and neighborhood watch groups. The MuscaTEEN Center is an afterschool drop-in program for high-risk youth that provides tutoring, academic support and recreational activities for youth of all ages.

Flexibility of Services

The primary philosophy adopted by the MMC and the Safe Streets Project Coordinator centers around empowering the residents of the neighborhood, developing leadership skills and providing them with the tools they need to continue solving problems in the future. The Safe Streets Project Coordinator provides the key function of liaison between the MMC and the individual neighborhoods. The Coordinator is largely responsible for maintaining communications among the various targeted neighborhoods. She also promotes collaborative efforts among stakeholder groups in Muscatine (local government, community schools, churches, civic groups, service organizations, etc.)

The Safe Streets Program, Neighborhood Community Council and MMC work with the Muscatine Youth Coalition, the MuscaTEEN Center and other youth serving programs to enhance positive youth development and prevent delinquent behaviors. This includes

making youth workers available to assist with specific neighborhood projects targeting youth as well as staffing the MuscaTEEN Center.

Impact

Through the influence and interest of people involved in the Safe Streets Project, there has been a dramatic increase in Neighborhood Associations during the last year, bringing the total to twelve Neighborhood Associations. The Neighborhood Associations are becoming more politically active by encouraging neighborhood leaders to run for city council positions.

The Safe Streets Project has established a Neighborhood Community Council to facilitate the communication between the Neighborhood Associations and assisted in the formation of the Muscatine Mediation Center which is utilized for small claims court and in the neighborhoods themselves. Also impressive are the positive attitudes among neighborhood residents, which has stemmed from the empowerment offered through the Safe Streets Project.

The neighborhoods held clean-up/fix up events, implemented neighborhood patrols, established Blue Star safe homes for school children, removed graffiti, initiated a neighborhood newsletter, and secured better street lighting.

A Community Tool Shed was formed for the purpose of loaning tools at no cost to individuals and groups wanted to improve their properties and homes. Flyers have been circulated and tools have come into the tool shed. Volunteers have been busy taking an inventory of tools on hand.

The MuscaTEEN Center has attendance gradually increasing. Total attendance is at 743 youth, averaging about 30 youth in attendance each day. Twenty nine youth completed a Transitional Camp for new high school freshmen who are considered to be at risk. Approximately 90% of these students have been involved in violent and/or delinquent activities.

A Summer Fun Program will be offered daily to encourage a drug free and safe environment for children. This program will help build social skills, arts and crafts, and several other activities will be offered.

In the short term, it appears that the project has had an affect on juvenile arrests that have decreased from 35% to 25% of all arrests.

History Of Funding

	AWARD	MATCH
1995-96	22,000	19,463
1996-97	22,000	5,500
1997-98	35,000	18,652
1998-99	35,000	19,904

1998-99 Funding Recipients

City of Muscatine/Muscatine Mobilization Council

TOTAL**AWARD**

35,000

\$35,000**MATCH**

19,904

\$19,904

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Newton Youth Prevention Resource Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The City of Newton is the applicant for this funding with the lead agencies in the activities being the Newton Community School District, the Newton Police Department and the YMCA. Youth, parents, law enforcement, school officials, service agencies, business and industry leaders, and elected officials were represented in Newton's prevention planning process.

This program is involved with numerous other collaborations including: Drug Free Schools Committee, Chamber of Commerce Substance Abuse Prevention Committee, Newton Community School District At-Risk Committee, Jasper County Alternative Education Consortium, Jasper County Vocational Education Consortium, Jasper County Decategorization Committee, Early Childhood Committee, Economic Community Task Force, Crisis Intervention Team. Each of these linkages has brought together representatives from business, industry, law enforcement, public schools, service providers, and parents.

Assessment and Priority Areas

A City of Newton Community Survey conducted by Iowa State University, a needs assessment conducted by a local substance abuse treatment and mental health treatment prevention agency, the Iowa State Department of Education Survey of K-12, and a Community Focus Group on Safe Schools were used to identify risk factors for delinquency in the Newton Area.

Risk factors for delinquency identified in these efforts included; 1) early initiation of drug use; 2) parental attitudes favoring antisocial behaviors; 3) lack of opportunities for youth; 4) poverty; and 5) truancy. The community planning team established the following goals: 1) increase positive activities for youth in the community; 2) establish financial assistance for activities for low-income youth; 3) improve relationships between parents and children; and 4) provide opportunities for parental skill building.

Comprehensiveness

Newton has used prevention funding for two specific programs. A Teen Center in downtown Newton is used to support a Youth Activity Closet. The Closet allows families who have inadequate financial resources to check out sports and hobby equipment (e.g. balls, bats, gloves, roller skates, hockey equipment, shoes, protective gear, and fishing poles).

The School Resource Officer Program is a law enforcement-school collaboration. In this program, a full-time police officer from the Newton Police Department divides his time between several schools to work with high-risk youth. The goal of the program is to increase understanding and respect for law enforcement by having an officer available for prevention education, informal communication, and building positive relationships with students and their families.

Flexibility of Services

The School Resource Officer (SRO) serves as police-school liaison. The SRO works with school staff to identify students who are at-risk for gang-related involvement and/or substance abuse. The SRO continues to use strategies related to juvenile substance abuse prevention, juvenile crime, and truancy. Examples of these strategies are personal notes to frequently absent students, promotion of student recognition for positive behavior, an expanded role of facilitator for adolescents with other agencies, and providing prevention efforts to adolescents after school hours and during the summer. In addition, this prevention program operates during summer months when it becomes *Operation Storefront*, a police branch on the town square where the SRO can respond to illegal acts, mischief and substance abuse issues in Newton's downtown business district.

With the beginning of the 1997-98 school year, Newton Community Schools adopted a Zero Tolerance for tobacco violations. The Specific Tobacco Retailer Information and Knowledge Education (STRIKE) Program was implemented and it continues to reach its goals. The SRO conducted a tobacco retailer compliance check. Of the eight local retailers selected at random to participate in the compliance check, three sold tobacco products to underage youth.

Impact

As the program began, the Student Resource Officer established an office at the Newton High School for walk-in traffic by students. Initially, students were hesitant to visit but as time evolved more and more students were comfortable to stop by and interact with the SRO on a very informal basis. During the 96/97 year, an average of six students per day dropped by for visits.

One thousand two hundred and eighty nine students used equipment from the TUFF (Teen United for a Focused Future) Activities Closet during the first year of funding. Staff noted that equipment, shoes and fees keep many children from participating in activities and they are pleased to allow new opportunities for youth and families to participate in positive endeavors. The total number of equipment checkouts was 1926.

Thirteen Newton students participated in the first Youth Police Academy. The Academy consists of four sessions involving certain areas of police work. Topics include the educational and physical requirements for law enforcement, crime scene identification, traffic stops, and arrest procedures.

The SRO sponsored an informational and safety/prevention booth at the annual Newton Air Show. Approximately 225 students visited the booth and were provided with information about personal safety, seat belt use, and new tobacco laws.

A safety presentation was given to approximately ninety 1st and 2nd grade students. Safety topics discussed were basic safety rules, stranger danger, and McGruff Safe Houses. Approximately 177 high school students attended "Personal Safety" presentations focused on tobacco use prevention, traffic safety, seat belt use, and victim rights.

The Public Explorer Safety Club held its first meeting. Several students interested in law enforcement or public safety attended the meeting. There were approximately 16 students in attendance.

Over 400 kindergarten students participated in Safety City. Students were instructed in “Stop, Look, and Listen,” how to safely cross different types of intersections, and recognizing signs and lights.

During November, the Officer on a Bus Program was implemented. The SRO was assigned to ride on particular buses after school during a regular bus route. The officer watched for violations and behavior problems.

The SRO conducted 7 DARE classes reaching 125 students. The presentations were given at Berg Elementary and Aurora Heights Elementary School.

The SRO gave 4 bicycle presentation at Woodrow Wilson Elementary School. Topics included were traffic laws concerning bicycles and safety information. A total of 104 students attended, with 50 attending the Bicycle Safety workshop and 54 attending the Bike Rodeo.

DMACC held a career day on the campus of Newton High School. The SRO was able to reach 54 students interested in Law Enforcement as a career.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	28,110	9,317
Continuation	3,317	1,108
1995-96	22,000	7,330
1996-97	25,317	6,329
1997-98	39,706	13,236
1998-99	39,706	13,237
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
City of Newton	39,706	13,237
TOTAL	\$39,706	\$13,237

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Oelwein Community Schools Success for Life*

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Oelwein Community Schools	36,809	29,250
TOTAL	\$36,809	\$29,250

Summary of First Year Plans

The Oelwein Community Schools have made progress in efforts to provide assistance, guidance, and support to children and families so that they may develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to become productive and responsible citizens. The purpose of this program is to reduce truancy, reduce youth involvement in criminal gangs, and reduce youth violence and other delinquent behavior. This will be accomplished through academic assistance, after-school programs, transition programs between elementary, middle, and high school, detention programs that provide counseling, summer school, summer camp, and parent education and support. These efforts are a part of the overall plan to build youth and family strength. The plan is coordinated through the School Based Youth Service system which includes a network of service agencies, schools, law and justice agencies, and employment agencies. The parts of the program include: a detention program (focus on improving student behavior rather than on punishment); after-school program grades 4-9 (offer students assistance in completing homework assignments, provide recreation, and provide students with cognitive small groups addressing self-esteem, life skills, and modification of behavior); alternative high school; Success Center at the middle school (setting academic goals and completing homework assignments); summer school, summer success camp (therapeutic, educational, and recreational programs to meet the emotional needs of students at risk); parental involvement; and transition programs from one educational level to the next.

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***NOTE: This community and three others described in this report are just over halfway through their first year of funding for the activities described. The information provided for these communities is not as extensive as it is for the other communities that have received multiple years of funding.**

Polk County Youth First Juvenile Crime Prevention Project

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Polk County was the initial applicant and administrator for the Crime Prevention Funding. The fourth year of funding is being administered by the Human Service Coordinating Board (HSCB), a 28E entity composed of the Iowa Department of Human Services, Polk County, the City of Des Moines, and the United Way of Central Iowa, is the applicant.

Polk County had a large number of prevention and early intervention services at the time CJJP funding was announced. In the initial planning stages, information about the CJJP grant was coordinated through the Fifth Judicial District Juvenile Court Office. Subsequently, the Youth First Consortium coordinated program-planning efforts. Youth, parents, law enforcement, schools, business, youth service providers, juvenile justice, elected officials, neighborhood associations, United Way of Central Iowa, the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Committee, and adult corrections were all involved in planning and development.

Polk County contributes the major portion of the local cash match. The other agencies involved in the provision of services contribute to the in-kind match.

The Prevention Policy Board (PPB) studied the activities of the first three years of the grant initiative and reviewed the role of the PPB. It was concluded that while the function, overall goals, and philosophy remain intact, a change needed to occur to ensure that the PPB continues to function as a true collaborative effort. Three existing collaborative efforts, Polk County Decategorization Planning and Development Committee, Human Services Coordinating Board Administrative Teams and Community Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition Executive Committee will join forces for the purpose of oversight of the Youth First Project.

Moving the project from Polk County to HSCB promotes both efficiency and efficacy as HSCB already administers similar projects, such as CSAP and Weed and Seed. Having all projects under one administration will reduce duplication of services and efforts as well as expedite coordination of activities and promote further networking opportunities.

Youth First actively interfaces with other coalitions, such as the Community Substance Abuse Coalition, Mid-City Vision Committee and the Disproportionate Minority Confinement Committee.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The Consortium conducted an assessment of risk factors for delinquency. The assessment was based on school records, high school drop-out rates, teen violent deaths, per capita income across diverse cultures, number of out of home placements, and rates of child abuse, unemployment and homelessness. The data was gathered from Healthy Polk 2000, Community Focus Report, The Iowa Department of Education's Youth Survey, The Child

Health and Safety Advocate's Report, Fifth Judicial Planning Committee Study and Mid-City Vision Committee Three Year Planning Document.

The Consortium and Prevention Policy Board targeted five risk factors for prevention efforts: 1) low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization; 2) family history of antisocial behavior; 3) family management problems; 4) academic failure beginning in elementary school; and 5) cultural alienation and rebellious youth attitudes.

The following goals were agreed on: 1) Youth and parents will have increased knowledge about youth program opportunities and how they can access programs and scholarships through outreach efforts to target areas historically lacking youth's parental involvement due to socioeconomic barriers; 2) As a result of increase parenting skills and impacting a family history of problem behavior, there will be a decrease in school mobility rates, incidents of child abuse, and out-of-home placements; 3) Better educated/trained and more competent youth prepared to continue their education and/or enter the work force; 4) Reduce juvenile delinquency and problem adolescent behavior by providing culturally specific and youth-oriented, primary and secondary prevention activities, services and programs.

The source for statistical data for the number of juvenile arrests changed from the first three years of the grant. The Des Moines statistics now come from the Des Moines Police Department. Also, Pleasant Hill juvenile crime statistics were added, while West Des Moines statistics were dropped to better reflect the population served.

For the new three-year strategy, the PPB elected to downsize the number of grant participants, narrow the scope of work to empower the previous participants with the best outcomes and to direct the organization's time and talents to further refining and capitalizing on strategies that work.

Comprehensiveness

The PPB identified four neighborhoods in which a high percentage of youths had committed delinquent acts: Mid-City, Eastside, Southeast and Valley Junction. Services are delivered along a continuum of age levels and degrees of involvement with the justice system. The enhancement of protective factors, such as pro-social behaviors, positive social orientation, bonding with adult family members and mentors, establishment of clear standards and recognition for effort has been emphasized in activities conducted under the grant project. The PPB, consisting of many diverse agencies and organizations, some receiving grant funds and others funded by other sources, believes the current comprehensive prevention approach remains the best for Polk County.

Flexibility of Services

Children and Families of Iowa provides concentrated tutoring of students experiencing multiple risk factors and poor performance at school. Family and advocacy events were added in 1997.

Campfire Boys and Girls conducts several programs. First, the “I’m Safe and Sure Safety Program” teaches kindergarten and first grade children about safety in five elementary schools. The Campfire Summer Program (DC) is a ten-week summer program that meets at two community centers. Participants must meet income guidelines and be entering into first through sixth grades. Activity topics during the summer of 1997 included: self-reliance, environmental education, skill development, community projects, and creativity.

The Hispanic Education Resources Program provides “Teens, Crime and the Community” in middle schools in target neighborhoods. The students in this program are learning about issues facing the Hispanic community through a mural project, a youth leadership group, a summer work program, weekend camps, and individual counseling sessions. The program was unfortunately put on hold for part of spring 1998 due to the vacancy of two positions. Case management was added for families indicating special need for this service.

The Des Moines Public School SUCCESS Program provides school-based youth services. This program has supported various parenting education classes.

The Central Place implements two programs: 1) parenting education to Eastside residents and 2) a program for youth called “Teens Choosing Success...Choosing Life.” The parenting education is a highly structured parenting skills program created to help parents intervene in the most destructive adolescent behavior. Parents formed a support group where they have shared information on drug tests, juvenile crime issues, and drug paraphernalia. Efforts are underway to begin a mentoring program.

The Boy Scout Juvenile Diversion Program conducts secondary prevention activities for juveniles referred due to their potential for juvenile court interventions. In FY98, Project Reality was begun. Project Reality brings youth that are at higher risk than others in contact with inmates at the state’s maximum-security prison. Other youth tour the Boys State Training School and the Iowa Juvenile Home.

Impact

Children and Families of Iowa – A total of 526 youth were tutored the 1997-98 school year, with 1,667 tutoring sessions logged. 82% of children improved grades or maintained grades when previously at risk of failing. The Family and advocacy events continue to be well attended.

Campfire – The “I’m Safe and Sure” program grew by 425 youth. The Campfire Summer Program continued to be successful. This success is demonstrated by surpassing the behavioral goals set at the beginning of the summer. Individuals were assessed at the beginning and end of the summer. 86% exhibited the following characteristics: “positive interaction with peers and role models,” “perform appropriate leisure pursuits,” and “increase knowledge and skill of topics.” 84% demonstrated socially appropriate behavior at the conclusion of the program, while 95% increased their ability to avoid negative situations (peer pressure, drug use, etc.).

Hispanic Education Resources, Inc. – All goals have been exceeded with the exception of the number of youth who demonstrated increased knowledge of crime and community responsibility through pre- and post-testing. “The Teens, Crime, and Community” classes at Weeks Middle School included; unification of the Latino population instead of separation into gangs, as well as education on rape, sexual harassment, drugs, and crime. The staff continues to work with three families who had children in the class. Case management was provided to 22 families (14 over goal), and 30 youth (20 over goal) participated in summer crime prevention activities. This program has had the honor of being selected to participate in a National Outcomes Study. The selection was based on their outstanding reputation for education, utilizing community resources, and conducting youth action projects.

Des Moines Public Schools SUCCESS Program -- the “Families Learning Together” program provided eleven families with case management services. The “Families Learning Together Support Group” met 29 evenings during the 1997-98 year. Survey results were positive. 100% of participants strongly agreed or agreed with these statements: I feel more confident in my role as a parent, I feel better able to manage the stress of parenting my child/children, and I learned that family rules and different ways to discipline. Thirty youth participated in “Learning to Care for Children,” 28 families participated in “Young Moms,” and 80 families participated in parent education.

Southeast Polk Central Place – The parent support group became very close. They developed a phone list to contact each other between meetings. Even though the program ended during the third quarter, the parents decided to continue meeting on their own. Twenty-three parents participated. “Teens Choosing Success... Choosing Life” had 235 participants during the 1997-98 school year.

The Boy Scout Juvenile Diversion Program -- The court referred 99 offenders to the program, and all of them received case management services. 86% of the participating families completed the program. Recidivism was reduced to 6.5% among those who participated in the program. Survey results reveal that 95% of parents felt there was 1) an increase in positive family communication, 2) a decrease in family conflict, and 3) an increase in positive behavior in youth.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	225,687	90,500
Continuation	56,422	15,623
1995-96	169,000	55,132
1996-97	225,422	92,062
1997-98	178,649	57,418
1998-99	178,649	105,911

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Camp Fire Boys and Girls	20,000	2,000
SUCCESS	25,000	6,809
Children & Families of Iowa	26,567	2,691
Hispanic Educational Resources	20,000	3,000
SE Polk Central Place	20,995	1,325
Boy Scouts	26,200	13,150
Saydel Community Schools	22,014	34,000
HSCB	17,873	42,936
TOTAL	\$178,649	\$105,911

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Pottawattamie County Juvenile Crime Prevention Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Pottawattamie County DECAT committee, the Parenting Coalition, the Area Education Association, and the Council Bluffs Mayor's Task Force on Youth were involved in the original assessment of risk factors for delinquency in Pottawattamie County. Subsequently, these offices and agencies joined forces with the juvenile court, law enforcement and social service agencies to become the Prevention Policy Board.

The Pottawattamie County Board of Supervisors is the applicant for this funding. The PPB is filled with persons who are experienced in prevention or have an interest in prevention. They represent three Council Bluffs/Pottawattamie County Coalitions: Human Service Advisory Committee (HSAC), The Council Bluffs' Mayor's Committee on Youth, and the Pottawattamie County Decategorization Planning Committee. Members of each of these groups include business leaders, the County Attorney, Juvenile Advocates and service providers. There are cross-representations among groups to avoid duplications and to cooperatively address needs and risks.

Match funds are provided by DECAT, the City of Council Bluffs, and Place 35. Various other agencies donate resources, staff time and other types of donation.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The PPB reviewed the Department of Education's Youth Survey, Kids Count, Council Bluffs Police Department and Pottawattamie County Sheriff records and Pottawattamie County Juvenile Court Services Reports.

Risk factors identified by the planning team included: 1) community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; 2) low neighborhood attachment and community organization; 3) poverty; 4) family history of antisocial behavior; 5) family management problems; 6) academic failure beginning in elementary school; 7) lack of commitment to school; and 8) early initiation of problem behaviors.

The PPB identified three goals for the Project: 1) Maintain and expand Crime Prevention services in Place 35, Cottonwood and Cambridge (low income housing units). 2) Work with Juvenile Court Services to intervene on young siblings of adjudicated delinquents and/or children of adults sentenced to incarceration. 2) Build on foothold in Carson, Macedonia, and Oakland to prevent developing problems and continue to support the latchkey program.

Comprehensiveness

Outreach workers assist residents and community agencies to develop strategies and to make resources accessible and available to neighborhood residents. The rural outreach worker manages the Riverside After School Program (RASP) which provides educational, environmental and community programs to youth in the community. RASP's last year of funding was FY98 as it has grown large enough to become a separate organization. There is

tutoring available to the participants, nature walks, library visits, and the Plant a Tree program which addresses community attachment. This project has worked towards neighborhood empowerment by establishing a presence in the neighborhoods. Both an outreach office and a law enforcement official living in one of the apartments have encouraged neighbors to seek services and work together. Services in the outreach office include medical services, immunizations, social workers, counselors, case managers, parenting classes, recreational/leisure activities and a computer lab.

In FY98, Crime Prevention Staff was involved in a cooperative project to combat domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Cellular Phone Program allows victims of domestic violence to carry cellular phones that are locked to only dial the police department. The program has been well received.

Staff also began a collaborative effort with Juvenile Court Services on informal adjustment cases. This collaboration grew out of initial concerns expressed by Juvenile Court Services that siblings of teens involved with the Court need support services. Also, Juvenile Court Services had been receiving cases involving 11 year-olds much more frequently. These youth are handled as informal adjustment situations, where the youth need help in making healthier life style choices. Crime prevention staff began handling a small number of low-risk cases referred by Court Services. The goal of this prevention/early intervention program is to keep the child formally out of the Juvenile Court System for the same or similar offenses.

In addition, Crime Prevention Staff continued to offer a variety of events to the community. Events and programs included: neighborhood cleanups, fire fighter visits, summer barbecues, a bicycle rodeo, a domestic violence vigil, holiday parties, community carnivals, swimming pool rides and passes, jazz and tumbling lessons, and much more.

Impact

The strategy for the first three years has been to assess barriers to a healthy targeted community and begin to move these barriers. To that end, the program has been successful. The use of law enforcement the first year in the urban area helped to begin to remove drug dealers and crime. The second and third year plan to bring services to the remaining residents in hopes to build community pride has begun to show dividends. Less police calls, less litter, less gang graffiti and longer resident stays in the apartments are evidence that this project is helping to build a stable community and reducing crime.

Crime Prevention Workers have helped establish Neighborhood Watch Meetings in Malmore Acres and rural Pottawattamie County. Crime Prevention Staff have helped establish work teams that participated in neighborhood clean up projects various times during the year. Crime Prevention workers helped foster closer working relationships with law enforcement officials by placing several live-in law enforcement officials in the targeted crime prevention areas. In addition a bicycle patrol was established to enable law enforcement more visibility and greater community involvement with families in the high-risk areas. These law enforcement officers have been instrumental in the reduction of

service calls by police and sheriff's officers in the targeted areas. The Pottawattamie County Sheriff states, "We have seen many positive gains for the residents of the targeted areas this past year. The crime rate has lowered and as a result the community is safer. These words are echoed by Lt. Donna Gray, who states, "Their work, particularly at Place 35 apartment complex in Council Bluffs, has had an impact on the number of calls for police service.

Crime Prevention Staff have successfully collaborated with the Visiting Nurse Association, Bluffs, Arts Council, Creighton Medical School, Iowa State University Extension Office, West Central Development, Iowa Arts Council, Pottawattamie County Conservation Commission, Council Bluffs School Districts, Riverside School District, Council Bluffs Parenting Coalition, and others. The Visiting Nurse Association has volunteered 80 hours to provide immunization to children in the targeted area. Medical students from Creighton Medical School have provided volunteer services and served 188 patients. ISU Extension has provided childcare education classes, food and nutrition classes and science summer day camp activities. An average of 20 youth participated in these programs.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	62,464	16,667
Continuation	15,463	5,044
1995-96	80,000	35,942
1996-97	93,463	58,243
1997-98	83,550	69,180
1998-99	83,550	82,455
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Pottawattamie County	83,550	82,455
TOTAL	\$83,550	\$82,455

Key Contact: Ness Bashara
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 Council Bluffs, IA 51501
 (712) 328-4918

Sac County Schaller/Crestland After-School Programming*

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Sac County	24,000	10,300
TOTAL	\$24,000	\$10,300

Summary of First Year Plans

This program is the coordinated effort of Sac County, the Schaller/Crestland School District, and the Sac County Decategorization and County Planning committees. The goal of this program is to provide after-school programming for school-age children residing in the Schaller/Crestland School District, which includes the towns of Schaller, Nemaha, and Early. This program incorporates existing programs, facilities, and resources, along with new programming, to be a coordinated community effort toward the prevention of identified concerns, such as substance abuse, vandalism, academic failure, and lack of supervision. The focus is on creating a community and school atmosphere to provide youth with the skills needed to develop a positive sense of self. This will be accomplished by setting up an after-school program to meet the identified needs of youth and parents and providing youth with the opportunity to participate in healthy, structured activities within the community. Building relationships with positive teen and adult role models, academic assistance, social skill building, and resistance to substance abuse will be emphasized. Homework assistance, tutoring, mentoring, recreational and fitness activities, open computer lab, and a variety of classes and speakers will be offered.

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Schaller, IA 51053
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***NOTE: This community and three others described in this report are just over halfway through their first year of funding for the activities described. The information provided for these communities is not as extensive as it is for the other communities that have received multiple years of funding.**

Scott County Positive Youth and Family Development Project

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Scott County is the applicant for this grant, with administration by the Scott County Decategorization Program. Youth, parents, juvenile court officers, human service agencies, school personnel, and elected officials were involved in the prevention planning process.

Match funding comes from various active participants in the Scott County Project including: schools, county, Family Y, City of Davenport, United Neighbors, Inc., Neighborhood Place, Family Resources, Inc., and the Scott County Decategorization Program.

PPB member affiliations include: Hilltop Project, East Central Project, Iowa Department of Human Services, School Based Youth Services, Scott County Decategorization Planning Committees, Building Safer Communities, Initiative, Council of Churches, Quad Cities Anti-Gang Task Force, Neighborhood Watch Programs, DARE, Community Oriented Policing Programs, City of Davenport's Targeted Neighborhood Program, Innovation Zone Community Planning Board, Scott County Health Vision and community residents.

The core component of the PPB serves the Scott County contingent of the Quad Cities' Building Safer Communities Coalition. The original charge of that group was to develop a Quad Cities comprehensive plan for increasing protective factors and decreasing crime and violence. Seven strategic actions emerged. From these strategies, the PPB identified appropriate ones to be incorporated into the prevention program. The PPB is also actively involved with the Scott County Health Department's comprehensive assessment and prioritized plan. Youth violence and crime is a part of the prioritized action plan and has been incorporated into this program.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Assessments of risk factors for delinquency were based on publications from the area DECAT committee, a Scott County Health Assessment, Quad Cities Building Safer Communities Task Force data, school information, safety and security information collected by law enforcement agencies, dental, hospital and medical services data, Iowa Kids Count, community input through planning sessions, neighborhood mapping to identify target crime areas, and a community survey.

The Scott County Prevention Policy Board identified the following risk factors for delinquency in their area: 1) low neighborhood attachment and community organization; 2) lack of commitment to school; 3) lack of positive recreational opportunities; 4) lack of affordable transportation; 5) family history of antisocial behaviors; 6) family management problems; 7) early and persistent problem behaviors; and 8) favorable parental attitudes toward antisocial behavior.

Comprehensiveness

The Positive Youth and Family Development Project is a neighborhood-based collaborative effort to increase protective factors/assets among children, families, residents and the environment so as to promote positive health and well-being, resulting in the reduction of juvenile crime in the Lincoln School Area. The residents of the Lincoln School Area, in conjunction with the elected Neighborhood Council, are implementing a community empowerment and renewal plan. A youth council has also been developed. Emphasis in the first year was upon building collaboratives and neighborhood leaders. In year two, there was a groundswell of neighborhood action provided by agencies and initiated by the residents. New youth-focused groups moving into the neighborhood included Boys Scouts, 4-H, Youth Volunteer Group, and Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

Services that are provided to the residents of the Lincoln Neighborhood are determined by the Neighborhood Council, a twelve member elected body comprised of neighborhood residents meeting every other week. The Council provides direction for the process, distributes the grant funds, monitors programs, and uses neighborhood feedback and observations in order to serve the neighborhood better.

The Neighborhood Council prioritizes activities directed at academic, leadership and social skills development. It also aims to provide programming which will increase community collaboration and integration of programs, so as to decrease the isolation of residents and increase their opportunities.

Flexibility of Services

A variety of programming is offered through this project including: educational and recreational summer programs to assist students in increasing academic and social skills, tutoring, Junior Achievement, a Young Fathers Program, a Parent United Program, a character building program, computer skills classes, welding classes, English as a Second Language, and other areas. In addition, community skill building workshops have been provided on financial management, seeking academic financial assistance for college, CPR, grant writing, and developing non-profit corporations.

Impact

The outcomes provided to date include: self-reported increases in job-related skills, improvements in reading and math, leadership development, improved school attendance, collaboration among neighborhood groups, increasing positive factors in the neighborhood, an active Youth Council, the visibility of Neighborhood Council members taking youth to church with them, and notable community church/agency support. Over fifty area agencies, business and organizations have worked/collaborated with or been introduced to the Neighborhood.

During the second year of grant funding (FY97), agency expansion into the Lincoln Neighborhood was made possible through the integration of additional funding sources. For example, as a result of a federal grant, Family Resources has assigned a gang prevention worker to this area. Other programs such as DECAT's comprehensive School-

Based Youth Services and Medicaid Targeted Case Management have become part of the community. The residents have positively received the housing of two EPSDT in-Home Visitors in the Lincoln Area. Scott County's Innovation Model was in part based upon what has been learned in this Project as well as the Search Institutes Asset Development Model.

The project continued to expand during FY98. The Community Council supported seven programs. During the second quarter through the fourth quarter, 827 youth and their families were reached (figures were not available for the first quarter). The East Side Sports Association held four fundraiser-basketball tournaments in the neighborhood. In the spring, the Sports Association was awarded a sub-contract to provide sports to neighborhood youth. Parents United educated more than thirty families about school issues, such as parental involvement and attendance. The LIFT tutoring program exceeded its goals throughout the 1997-98 school year, with over 300 youth participating. United Neighbors continued to attract 25-30 youth a day. Here, the youth were involved in Peacemakers, tutorial, and other activities. Several teens were given the opportunity to make Adarondac chairs through a partnership with The Museum of Science & Arts and Positive Youth & Family Development. In January, the neighborhood facilitator position was vacated. A new facilitator was hired in March. The new facilitator became aquatinted with the neighborhood through door to door canvassing. In addition, she recruited new community members with new ideas to serve on the Council.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1995-96	80,000	38,028
1996-97	80,000	41,470
1997-98	76,007	56,674
1998-99	75,000	48,535
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Neighborhood Facilitator	13,000	
Contract Services	38,357	
Scott County	24,650	56,674
TOTAL	\$76,007	\$56,674

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 428 Western Avenue
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Story County Healthy Futures Project

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

Story County has been the applicant for the prevention funding. The Prevention activities have been coordinated by Youth and Shelter Services, Inc., a community-based nonprofit agency in Ames. The prevention planning team included youth service agencies, youth, parents, juvenile court officers, law enforcement, school personnel, and elected officials.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Countywide public meetings, a review of pertinent research, interviews with professionals, and available county and state data were reviewed during the assessment and planning phases. A variety of risk factors, including high mobility rates, school transitions, and neighborhood attachment were identified by the planning team.

Comprehensiveness

The Prevention Policy Board focused its program efforts on primary and school-based prevention. Healthy Futures was designed to fill existing service gaps for young parents by providing in-home visits to high-risk teen and young adults with preschool children. The program offers in-home visits that teach parenting skills, child development, and offer concrete supportive services to young parents. The Healthy Choices Program is a school-based skills training curriculum for elementary school children. The program uses a structured curriculum to teach children social, problem solving, and drug refusal skills.

Flexibility of Services

HFP provides a countywide collaborative prenatal/postnatal program for all Story County women and their children until the children reach three years of age. The focus is on medical care for the pregnant mother and child, child development, support to help the family achieve greater self-sufficiency, and the prevention of child abuse. Every woman is offered a brochure and an explanation of the program at her initial prenatal visit to a participating clinic. She is given the opportunity to fill out the questionnaire; a medical-based screening that also helps identify the family's social, emotional, physical and intellectual needs. Each woman who responds to the questionnaire is offered both a prenatal and postnatal visit from a nurse. She may be offered assistance from a Family Development Specialist (FDS) who will help the family identify and achieve goals.

HFP staff continue to work with families until the child is three years old, offering assistance and referrals regarding the child's physical, cognitive, social, and motor development, guidance in developing parenting skills and encouragement to attend the Nurturing Class for Parents of Children 0-5 years of age and other parent support groups available in the community. They also continue to work on goal-setting and decision-making skills in the continuing quest for family self-sufficiency.

Healthy Choices I and II are offered in the schools in transition years when decision-making patterns can be affected by the confusion and stress created by the changes happening in the students' physical bodies and as well as in the world around them.

Pretests and posttests were administered to students participating in Healthy Choices I and II to measure knowledge, attitudes and behaviors.

Impact

Of the Healthy Futures babies born at Mary Greeley Medical Center between July 1, 1995 and March 31, 1997, 12% were low birth weight and/or preterm compared to 20% of all non-HFP babies. 116 (36%) of the HFP babies were born to mothers who scored “true” for risk on their prenatal assessment, yet because of Healthy Futures participation, only 16 gave birth to a child that was low birth weight, preterm or both.

Healthy Futures participants had 255 babies in FY98. Of the Healthy Futures babies born to Story County residents in FY98, 12 (4.7%) were low birth weight and 30 (11.8%) were preterm. Of the 486 non-Healthy Futures babies born, 19 (3.9%) were low birth weight and 51 (10.5%) were preterm. When looking at these numbers, it is important to know that 122 out of the 292 Healthy Futures participants (41.8%) tested true for risk.

Of the 362 women who completed the risk assessment between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 1996, 145 (40%) received prenatal visits, 184 (51%) received postnatal visits, and 51 (14%) have received services by a Family Development Specialist (FDS). Nurses and Family Development Specialists gave over 1,477 hours of direct services.

Of the 292 women who completed the risk assessment in FY98, 31 (11%) received a prenatal visit, while 32 (11%) have received a postpartum visit. Also, 99 women who completed the risk assessment in FY97 received a postpartum visit. Thirty-one of the FY98 participants and 12 of the FY97 participants received services from a FDS. Staff from Youth and Shelter Services, Homeward, and Mid-Iowa Community Action made 909 contacts and completed 1151.25 hours of direct contact to participants of Healthy Futures.

Staff also provided critical information addressing responsible decision-making to 2902 youth in fourth through eighth grades.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	125,000	31,250
Continuation	31,602	8,023
1995-96	91,000	22,750
1996-97	122,602	38,165
1997-98	122,602	81,508
1998-99	122,584	114,623
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Youth and Shelter Services, Inc.	122,584	114,623
TOTAL	\$122,584	\$114,623

Key Contact: Margaret Hess
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Ames, IA 50010
(515) 233-3141

Waterloo Village Initiative Mentoring Project

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The City of Waterloo, through its city council, is the applicant for this funding. The project supports on-going efforts by subcontracting agencies to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Village Initiative Mentoring Project.

The prevention program planning process in Waterloo included juvenile court services, Village Initiative, and Blackhawk Community Leadership Development.

All subcontractors are actively involved in an Ad Hoc Committee of the Decategorization Project whose focus is the development of a community plan for tutoring and mentoring juveniles. Collaborative efforts on the part of the subcontracting agencies have been widespread throughout the grant periods. The project works closely with the Waterloo Police Department, Juvenile Court Services as well as city officials, school officials and local youth serving initiatives. The participating organizations, in order to both coordinate with and to maintain consistency with the goals and objectives of the other organizations and agencies in the City, have representation on all of the existing coalitions, boards and committees that address the needs of youth in the community. Currently, participant organizations maintain membership in the following groups: Decat, Family Support/Preservation Planning Committee, Disproportionate Minority Confinement Task Force, Violence Prevention Coalition, Gender Specific Programming Task Force and the Mayor's Youth Initiative.

Assessment and Priority Areas

A wide range of information sources was used in ongoing assessments. The sources include the Black Hawk County Decategorization Planning Committee, The City of Waterloo Youth Task Force, public forums sponsored by the Waterloo Chamber of Commerce Community Enhancement Council, school records, Waterloo Police Department reports, economic indicators, and number and type of juvenile court referrals.

Risk factors identified included; 1) academic failure; 2) transitions and mobility; 3) economic and social deprivation; and 4) early onset of anti-social behavior.

The subcontracting agencies, through their preventive programs address the following in an attempt to facilitate positive mental and social development and academic success of youth living in targeted low income, high risk neighborhoods in Waterloo: self-esteem, academic performance, social issues, pre-employment training, conflict resolution, juvenile crime prevention and mentoring efforts.

Comprehensiveness

The Village Initiative Mentoring Project served Waterloo, targeting primarily the northeast side of Waterloo, the most economically challenged section of the city. In addition, a significant number of juveniles involved with the juvenile justice system reside on the northeast side of Waterloo. The Village Initiative Mentoring Project continues to

be composed of community based projects that by their very nature are uniquely suited to address the objectives and goals of the grant program. The following agencies continue to focus on their area of expertise in providing mentoring services to the targeted community: Area VII Job Training, Conestoga Council of Girl Scouts, Grout Museum, Boys and Girls Club of Waterloo, YWCA of Black Hawk County, Waterloo Recreation and Arts Commission, Village Initiative, Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

The Village Initiative also organizes and facilitates community groups and agencies in fostering positive youth development and academic success through youth mentoring.

Flexibility of Services

Area VII Job Training targets African American youth by providing career exploration, educational tutoring, and classroom teaching work experience. The Girls Scouts Flexible Delivery programs, targeted at girls aged 6-13, emphasize issues facing young girls today as well as the importance of education. The Grout Museum provides youth opportunities to develop through volunteer experiences. This program offers a fun, alternative setting for young people to spend time after school and on weekends. The Boys and Girls Club offers five components including educational support, reading incentive program, computer education, educational enhancement programs, and after school transportation. The YWCA's program includes Speakers Bureau and school exchanges. The Waterloo Recreation and Arts Commission implements an After School Club that emphasizes grade improvement, attitudes and conflict resolution. Big Brothers/Big Sisters provides oversight and support to mentoring relationships. Of particular interest are the five pairs in which the child is a youth of color residing in the targeted area of the Village Initiative grant.

Impact

Area VII Job Training: The Educational Tutoring Program began the 1997-98 school year with 42 participants. The program ended in May with 10 of its tutors graduating from high school and pursuing college programs in the state of Iowa. The JTPA Summer Youth Program hired twelve students. The tutors assisted approximately 200 elementary and junior high school students throughout the year. The demand for tutors increased dramatically during the year and the Program anticipated assisting 300 students during the 1998-99 school year. Over three-fourths of the tutored students have seen improvements in their report cards, most improvement in the areas of math and reading. The schools have noted that tutored students exhibit improved self-esteem. The high school students also saw the importance of being mentors and role models to the younger students.

Conestoga Council of Girls Scouts: Approximately 96 girls representing 79 households are registered in Flexible Delivery programs. Project YO!, in its fourth full year, has had approximately 53 girls participate in the intergenerational tutoring program. FLINGS and Girl Talk, only in their second full year, are considered successful based on strong attendance. A new Inclusion Through Language Program introduces Bosnian girls to Girl Scouts and Waterloo. A summer program was also added. Evaluations from participants, parents/guardians, and school administrators have all been positive.

Grout Museum: The Grout Museum Volunteer Program grew in every possible way during FY98. There were increases in group size, volunteer hours, completed projects, and benefits received. Forty-two youth, the majority of which reside in a predominately low-income neighborhood surrounding the museum, served 1,568 volunteer hours. Also notable is the fact that over 75% of the youth referred by Juvenile Court Services who have to do community service continue in the program after they have finished their mandatory time.

Boys and Girls Club of Waterloo: Of the total participants, 90% are economically disadvantaged and are at high risk of academic failure. 80% of the participants in the Education Program demonstrated positive change in scholastic achievement. Participants are completing assignments, neatly and on time, missing less school, resolving behavioral problems, improving attitudes, and maintaining or improving their grades. Other programs in FY98 were a reading program, computer lab programming, tutoring assistance, the SMART Moves program (drug awareness and prevention), Talking with TJ, Junior Achievement, Science experiments, Smart Kids, and Go Girls. In addition, a summer program began in June 1998 which included many of the school year programs listed above.

YWCA of Black Hawk County: The Youth For Unity Program had a very productive year. There was a school exchange involving a school with a predominately white population and the largest school in the district with a diverse population. 156 youth learned about racism and diversity. Approximately 170 youth and adults attended the Language of Youth diversity conference. The mission of the conference was to create understanding of youth, focusing on African American, Hispanic, Asian, and Bosnian cultures.

Waterloo Recreation and Arts Commission: Scores on spelling tests rose dramatically from the beginning of the program, attributable to regular study during the After School Club, which serves about 150 youth from five schools. General study skills of the participants improved as well. Improved school attendance of Club members was noted. In FY98, the After School Club formed a partnership with the Fire and Rescue Squad.

Village Initiative: Two African American churches are hosting mentoring programs, developed and implemented by the Village Initiative. Other programs include a peer tutor/mentor program at Senior Community Center and a monthly youth Recreation Day conducted by neighborhood groups and a local church. Eighty-five youth participate in these programs.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters: Five adults have been matched with at risk youth residing in the targeted area of the Village Initiative Grant. This program is specifically designed to provide ongoing support and supervision to the youth. Participants have progressed both academically and behaviorally. Overall, the agency currently serves 250 youths matched with adult volunteers.

History Of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	102,000	25,500
Continuation	5,836	1,947
1995-96	95,000	88,216
1996-97	100,836	108,287
1997-98	78,399	20,500
1998-99	78,399	19,600

1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Area VII Job Training	7,670	9,310
Waterloo Recreation & Arts Commission	23,860	5,000
Grout Museum	4,172	2,245
Boys & Girls Club	6,503	
YWCA Black Hawk County	4,655	
Girl Scouts	4,341	
Big Brothers/Big Sisters	3,875	3,045
Village Initiative	21,793	
City of Waterloo	1,530	
TOTAL	\$78,399	\$19,600

Key Contact:
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Waterloo, IA 50703
(319) 234-7600

West Burlington G.R.E.A.T. Training Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The city leaders of West Burlington have supported all school programs from DARE to bicycle safety. Input has always been available through town meetings, Neighborhood Watch, council meetings, staff meetings, and school board meetings.

A 25% match for G.R.E.A.T. training will be supplied through line item 1.111.010.246 FY 98 budget of the West Burlington Police Department.

Assessment and Priority Areas

The City of West Burlington has just begun to see formalized members of known gangs residing in the community. West Burlington has members representing the Vice Lords and the Black Gangster Disciples now attending school in the community.

Several youth have started to associate, dress like, and use language in an attempt to follow current gang members. With this has also come graffiti, vandalism, and an increase in violence.

West Burlington is at a very early point in gang activity in the community. Enforcement of laws will be undertaken, but the main focus is prevention through awareness training prior to youth becoming involved in gang activity.

Comprehensiveness

G.R.E.A.T. is a program designed to help 7th grade students become responsible members of their communities by setting goals for themselves, resisting pressures, learning how to resolve conflicts, and understanding how gangs impact the quality of their lives. The G.R.E.A.T. program made its initial appearance in the West Burlington Independent School District during the 1997-98 school year and plan are in place to continue the project each year thereafter.

Flexibility of Services

G.R.E.A.T. is a 9-week program, giving students a new philosophical outlook concerning gang activity and tools needed to resist gang pressure. The class was presented to approximately 60 students in its first year with a goal of providing this information annually. Eventually, West Burlington will introduce this input into the lives of all students passing through the 7th grade in the West Burlington School District.

History of Funding

1997-98

MATCH

\$668

AWARD

\$223

Key Contact: Police Chief Gary Walters
122 Broadway Street
West Burlington, IA 52655
(319) 754-8555

Winfield/Mt. Union Schools – Hands All Around

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

A comprehensive community assessment in the Winfield/Mt. Union School District in 1994 and a series of town meeting in Henry County in 1995 both identified juvenile crime, delinquent behavior, and general lack of respect among youth as major issues of concern. This information was used as the basis for developing a school-based family resource center to improve school climate and provide integrated resources to families within the district. The goal is to better help families access the services and resources they need to raise healthy, ready-to-learn children.

A variety of community organizations, churches, families, government agencies, city councils, public safety officials, and legislators have all expressed the desire to become involved. Communities served by this program include towns located within Columbus Community School District, New London Community School District, WACO Community School District, and Winfield/Mt. Union Community School District.

Superintendents, state senator and representatives, agency leaders, community and business leaders, etc. have been very involved and supportive.

Matching funds come from partner schools, Lutheran Brotherhood, Family Preservation and Support project, and local businesses and organizations.

Assessment and Priority Areas

Winfield/Mt. Union conducted a comprehensive community assessment in preparation for their school-based youth services program. Findings include a high level of community pride and volunteerism, desire for more physical space and activities to encourage interaction, and a commitment to be a “family friendly” community. Juvenile crime and general lack of respect for property, other people, and themselves were identified as two of the top concerns.

Comprehensiveness

In the Fall of 1995, schools involved in the 4 Seasons Consortium were selected as one of 10 violence prevention site through the Iowa State University Extension (ISUE). During the initial year, staff and students representatives from each school as well as partner agencies and organizations participated in monthly meetings. The group recognized that many at-risk behaviors are the results of the same root causes and that behaviors will not change until the root causes are addressed. To that end, the group adopted the asset building framework put forth by the Search Institute of Minneapolis and focused on positive youth development. Their approach focused on primary prevention by promoting the well-being of all children, not only those identified as being at-risk.

Flexibility of Services

Activities undertaken include Youth Speakouts, inservice and youth leadership training at various schools, co-sponsorship of Rapunze; anti-substance use concerts and programs,

and a 2-day peer mediation retreat where nearly 100 staff and students from five schools are trained in peer mediation and develop action plans to implement the program in their schools. A key characteristic of the initiative has been that youth determine issues and solution, and in doing so, they are truly the driving force behind this project.

Impact

Both Youth Program Coordinators have a number of students who seek them out for help and assistance.

Teens Against Tobacco Use (TATU) have received a number of anti-tobacco presentations.

Youth Wonders had a fundraiser to raise money for an overnight trip to Iowa City to serve at a soup kitchen. The money they raised was used to decrease hotel costs.

WACO After School Program has 32 students attending regularly. There has been a lot of positive feedback from students about the after school activities.

Kentucky Fried Kids is a youth planning committee that decides how to utilize the money in the Youth Project Fund. Brainstorming activity ideas and possibilities for utilizing the money resulted in a list of ideas: laser tag, lock-in, Six Flags, pinball machine for Hands All Around.

A Spring Festival was held which included a children's carnival, talent show, and dance. Over 340 children and 150 adults from across school districts attended the event.

History of Funding	AWARD	MATCH
1997-98	75,000	50,297
1998-99	75,000	22,461
1998-99 Funding Recipients	AWARD	MATCH
Henry County Extension	600	
Activities Supervisor	250	
Colombus Community	3000	
New London	3000	
WACO	3000	
Winfield/Mt. Union	3000	400
Lois Crane	800	400
TOTAL	\$75,000	\$22,461

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Woodbury County -- Juvenile Crime Prevention Program

Collaborating for Community-Wide Consensus

The Woodbury County Board of Supervisors is the applicant for this funding. Initial planning stages in Woodbury County included representatives from juvenile court, law enforcement, human services, social services, school officials, elected officials, youth and parents. Professionals and citizens in Sioux City have been working collaboratively since 1989 when evidence of gang activity raised public concerns.

Communication between governmental agencies, schools, providers and the community has been critical in identifying barriers to participation and in designing a seamless approach for service delivery. Local elected officials, business leaders, law enforcement personnel, governmental agencies, the school district, neighborhood groups, churches, parents and youth are all involved in giving input to policy and program development.

This program was developed as a result of initial planning efforts and the introduction of Outreach Workers and Trackers to the two middle schools. The After School programs are an integral portion of a larger concept for the redesign of the service delivery system. Each program provides an additional option for youth workers and the community to prevent delinquent behaviors in a beleaguered system in the midst of a successful transition.

Woodbury County was recently designated as an Innovation Zone. One requirement of the application included letters of commitment from participating governmental agencies within the community. Woodbury County's application included support and commitment from the Woodbury County Sheriff's Office, Iowa Department of Human Services Regional Office, Siouxland District Health Department, Juvenile Court Services, Department of Correctional Services, Woodbury County Board of Supervisors, Iowa Department of Human Services Area Office, Mayor of the City of Sioux City, and the Sioux City Community School District.

Assessment and Priority Areas

School records, juvenile crime rates, police calls to specific neighborhoods, gang activity, graffiti in neighborhoods, child abuse records, poverty, and unemployment rates were examined to determine risk factors for delinquency.

The risk factors identified, in 1994 included: 1) academic failure, 2) transitions and mobility, 3) extreme economic deprivation, 4) family history of problem behaviors, 5) family management problems. In the fall of 1995, the PPB felt the need to educate and involve a broader portion of the community to the philosophies of the Communities That Care model. Members voted to raise funds for a three-day workshop to be provided in Sioux City for agencies, governmental bodies, school personnel, parents, law enforcement officials and community groups to enlist their support and input for direction. Seventy-three individuals representing a cross section of the population in economic, ethnic, religious, professional, and educational diversity received the training and ended the three

days by participating in their interest Domain areas to prioritize risk factors for the community. The risk factors identified included: availability of drugs, transitions and mobility's and low neighborhood attachment, family management problems, early and persistent antisocial behavior, and alienation and rebelliousness. The domains continue to meet monthly and are in the process of completing the agency survey.

Comprehensiveness

This program supports the After School Program. This is a supervised, constructive activity for at-risk youth that need supervision and assistance in academic fields. The program includes tutoring, family counseling, and support services to students and their families.

Flexibility of Services

Truancy trackers, agency workers, probation staff, and teachers all work on student referrals to the After School Program. The Program provides numerous activities for the youth. The youth receive counseling twice a week to discuss the challenges they face on a daily basis. The youth tour local businesses in order to gain exposure to all the possibilities available to them after high school. The youth also participate in a variety of craft and recreational activities to teach teamwork and leadership skills. Furthermore, youth participate in study time on a daily basis where they are able to have one-on-one tutoring if necessary. Finally, youth must complete five hours of community service in order to graduate from the program. In an effort to get parents more involved, monthly parent's nights are held at the sights.

Impact

The outcomes and accomplishments of the Caring Communities Project (PPB) have been many. Through cooperation and collaboration, the Sioux City Community School District has opened their facilities to the various entities and providers to facilitate delivery of services within the schools. The Woodbury County Department of Human Services has matched the School District's offer by assigning case workers on a geographic basis which corresponds to the school district boundaries for the middle schools. Juvenile Court Services has responded by also assigning caseloads based upon these same geographic boundaries and placing probation officers within the schools. Statistics for FY98 indicate that between 37 and 43 youth were in the program throughout the year. The success rate varied from 75% to 86%.

Impact of the combined efforts of the Outreach Workers and the After School programs are as follows:

Number of suspensions			
<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
348	112	85	61
Number of students on honor roll			
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	
All A honor roll	5	22	
A-B honor roll	33	48	
B average honor roll	71	52	

Average Daily Attendance

1993	91.1%
1994	92.8%
1995	93.4%

History Of Funding

	AWARD	MATCH
1994-95	176,118	44,470
Continuation	56,693	14,174
1995-96	120,000	31,140
1996-97	168,000	93,502
1997-98	150,000	50,000
1998-99	130,000	43,000

1998-99 Funding Recipients

	AWARD	MATCH
Sioux City School District	130,000	
Salaries		43,000
TOTAL	\$130,000	\$43,000

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